SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1881.

THE MALCOLMSON COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial for the trial of Col. Malcolmson re-assembled at the Mess-house of the 25th N. I. on Saturday morning.

On the Court re-assembling Colonel Malcolmson put in a statement, and the Court was cleared in order that it might be considered.

On the Court being re-opened, the President said:—I may tell you, in reply to your statement that, I did receive a letter from General Nuttall, and I forwarded it on to Army Head-Quarters, with a remark to the effect that as I was President of this court-martial, it was perfectly impossible for me to entertain the matter, and that if it was necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to take any steps whatever in the inquiry into the matter, it should be deferred to the close of these proceedings. I myself have read the letter, but I shall not be influenced in any way whatever by what is recorded in it.

Colonel Malcolmson—I did not for a moment think that. I should like to see the application read out.

The Deputy Judge Advocate then read the application as follows :—I have been informed that Lieut. E. Monteath has reported to General Nuttall an observation made by Lieut. Geogeghan at the Mess of the Marrine Battalion and that General Nuttall has, notwithstanding that Lieutenant Geogeghan denied that the construction put by Lieut. E. Monteath on his remark was true, sent a letter to the General Commanding the District, reflecting on the honour and truthfulness of one of my witnesses, Lieut. Smith. As the General Commanding the District is the President of this Court, I vehemently protest against the course adopted byGeneral Nuttall, and I demand that General Nuttall, Lieut. E. Monteath, and Lieut. Smith be at once examined about this matter. I also ask that the letter written by General Nuttall may be produced. I say it is unfair and contrary to all justice to write letters behind my back to an officer who is the President of this Court seeking to influence his mind against one of my witnesses.

The Deputy Judge Advocate then read the following statement by Colonel Malcolmson :—

After having been for nearly seven months under arrest on charges which have given me the greatest possible pain, it is with much satisfaction that I embrace the opportunity afforded me of publicly making my defence to those charges.

Before dealing with each charge in detail, I desire to point out to the court the loug delay there was in bringing any charge against me. The retreat from Maiwand to Kandahar was during the night of the 27th July 1880. It is admitted that the first despatch relating to the battle and retreat was dated the 3rd August 1880. In that despatch no charge whatever was brought against me, nor was my conduct in any way impugned on the 7th August 1880 (*i. e.* eleven days after the retreat). General Nuttall wrote a letter, and sent it to General Burrows to be forwarded. General Burrows, for some reason entirely unexplained by that officer, ordered General Nuttall to re-write it. In the letter so re-written under pressure from General Burrows, it is admitted by General Nuttall that the only charge specified against me was the one comprised in the second instance of the first charge, and even then my conduct, as alleged in that instance, was not attributed to cowardice. This despatch and letter, for some reason also entirely unexplained, were not forwarded (as I shall prove) till the 12th August. In addition to the above, I desire to point out that after our return to Kandahar, General Nuttall frequently visited me at my quarters, and on one occasion at least, to which I can speak with certainty partook of my hospitality in the shape of whiskey and water. Again, neither of the above officers placed me under arrest, but on the contrary I was, on the occasion of a sortie proposed to be made, about the 12th August, relieved from garrison duty in order that I might take part in the sortie, and, in the Deh Khojak sortie of the 16th August, I was placed in command of one hundred sabres of the Sind Horse, and was wounded severely at their head during the sortie. I was also required by both General Burrows and General Nuttall to report officially as to the conduct of Captain Quarry at the battle of Maiwand, and I did send in a report favourably recommending that officer. In the face of the above circumstances I submit that it is impossible to believe that either General Burrows or General Nuttall placed on my conduct during the retreat, the construction now sought to be put upon it by these charges. It is incredible that General Nuttall should personally have visited me and partaken of refreshment at my quarters, or that I should have been allowed not only to continue on duty, but actually to command a party of the Sind Horse, on the occasion of the Deh Khojak sortie, if my behaviour during the retreat, had been attributed to cowardice. General Burrows, whose line throughout has been to blame every one except himself for the Maiwand disaster is much prejudiced and irritated against me in consequence of the opinions I expressed (which were not followed by General Burrows) as to the disarmament of the Wali's troops, and as to the position to be taken up and the course to be adopted by as after the mutiny of those troops, having turned out to be right. The fact that I did give such opinion, though sought to be denied by General Burrows, is admitted by General Nuttall, who also admits that, on meeting me as the Cavalry were retiring from the charge they had made, he said " it was a bad business" and that he added : " By Jove, old fellow, I wish we had done as you advised." I may also here remark that in the event of my being convicted, a most inconvenient witness as to the wisdom of General Burrows operations before, at the battle of Maiwand, and during the retreat, would be got rid of. I have not met any of the members of this court for several years, and though I believe some members of the court are personal friends of General Burrows and General Nuttall, I with confidence ask the court to stand impartially between those officers and myself, and to do me justice.

I now must allude to matters which, if I consulted my own inclination, I would leave out altogether, but I am advised by my friends, that having regard to the fact that cowardice is now imputed to me, it would be false modesty on my part if I did not call attention to my conduct before the enemy during the Indian mutiny, during the Afghan Campaign of 1879, during the operations against the Wali's troops, at the battle of Maiwand, and at Kandahar itself after the retreat from Maiwand. Conduct which, I venture to think, entirely negatives the charge of cowardice. I will first point to a report dated the 11th February 1859 from Brigadier Honner, C.B., Commanding Rajputana Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malwa Division, giving an account of an attack and pursuit of the rebels under the Rao Saheb after a march of forty-three miles. In the 13th paragraph of that report it is stated as follows : " In the pursuit there were several instances of hand-to-hand combat with the Sabre Captain Philips and Paget, 8th Hussars, Captain Carnegy, my Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Malcolmson, my orderly officer, made themselves conspicuous by their forward gallantry on these comflicts (the latter officer had his charger wounded by a sabre cut.)"

This report was forwarded by Major-General Mitchel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, and his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, highly commended the gallantry of the officers and men, expecially those mentioned by Brigadier Honner, C.B, and directed the abovementioned report to be published. In the Afghan Campaign of 1879, I was specially mentioned by General Sir Donald Stewart, in his despatch dated the 8th day of March 1879, giving an account of the action of Kushk-i-Nakhud in February 1879, where I was wounded ; I was created a Companion of the Bath for my services on that occasion.

When the Wali's troops mutinied on the 14th July 1880, it is admitted by General Nuttall that after the mutineneers had been allowed to get away for three or four miles without being followed, I was the first officer who came up with them, and that with an advance guard of thirty or forty men. I brought them to bay ; with reference to this, I would also refer to General Primrose's despatch of the 23rd July 1880, from which it will appear that the 3rd Sind Horse under my command, kept the mutineers (numbering 2,000) at bay, for three quarters of an hour, that the mutineers then moved off and were again brought to bay until the guns and infantry (the 3rd Cavalry being with the guns) could come up.

At the battle of Maiwand, I believe, I did good service under very trying circumstances, and shall call Captain Quarry, of the 66th Regiment, to depose to my conduct at that time. Instead of retreating with the baggage when our Infantry and Cavalry broke, I rode towards the evening in order to meet. our Cavalry and give what assistance I could. Lieut. Smith and other witnesses will speak to my conduct on this occasion. General Nuttall admits my having come to meet him at this time. I had some time before the Cavalry broke, started to ride to them, but was ordered back to the baggage by General Burrows, who sent the order through Major Leach.

I will now refer to admitted facts after our return to Kandahar. About the 12th August it was intended to make a sortie. Immediately on hearing of it, I applied to be relieved from garrison duty, in performing which of course there was no danger, that I might command the Sind House in the sortie, a service of great danger. Again, on the 16th August, I commanded one hundred sabres of the Sind Horse and was severely wounded by a gun-shot through the thigh when close to General Nuttall, who admits that on all these occasions, I showed no signs whatever of fear. I appeal to the court to say whether it is likely that I, having done my duty gallantly as a British officer should, on every occasion when before the enemy down to and including the battle of Maiwand, and again after our return to Kandahar on every opportunity that offered, behaved in a manner entirely inconsistent with cowardice, should have behaved with cowardice on the retreat to Kandahar.

Having made these general observations, which I ask the court to keep in mind when considering the charges against me, I will now proceed to deal with the charges one by one.

The first charge alleges four instances of misbehaviour as cowardice, and the first thing I would point out is, that even if my conduct as alleged in those four instances had been proved, it by no means follows that the motive of that conduct was cowardice. If the cause of that conduct was not cowardice, but something else, such as negligence, want of judgment, mistake, or any other of the numerous causes which might account for such conduct, then I say the charge of cowardice falls to the ground. But my case on this charge does not rest there. I confidently say that one and all of these four instances have already been disproved by the admissions forced from General Burrows and General Nutall, in their cross-examination, and will be entirely displaced by the witnesses I shall call.

In the first instance, I am charged with proposing, while General Nuttall was with the rear guard employed in placing wounded and tired men on horses, to retire at once, alleging as a reason that I saw a strong body of Cavalry moving towards us which was not a fact. I say in regard to this, that when we got back to the rear guard there were very few wounded and tired men to get mounted. I believe there were only two wounded men altogether, and Lieutenant J. Monteath admits that the men (counting all, wounded or otherwise) who had to be mounted only numbered about half-a-dozen. I assisted in getting these men put on the horses (a fact admitted by General Nuttall), this could not and did not take long, while so engaged I saw a horseman of the enemy on the top of some low hills to our left, he was gradually moving along the top thinking this suspicious. I looked through my glasses and saw a body of the enemy (infantry, I believe not cavalry) with three or four mules marching as I thought, in a direction which would take them across our line of retreat. Seeing this, I reported it to General Nuttall, and said we had better look sharp. I emphatically deny that I ever intended to suggest that we should retire before completing the work we were engaged on. All I meant was that we had better be quick about it. Neither General Nuttall nor Lieutenant G. Monteath would swear that those were not the words I used, while Lieutenant E. Monteath says what I said was "that the enemy would probably cut off our retreat if we did not hasten our retirement," which is quite consistent with my case. General Nuttall may have thought I intended to suggest retiring before mounting all the men, but if he did so, he was mistaken. I never had such a thought in my mind, and it is extremely improbable, I should, having regard to the fact that the men to be mounted, were very few in number, and almost all had already been mounted at the time when I made the above observation about looking sharp Lieutenant Smith will corroborate me on this point, as to whether the enemy I reported were really there, not only I but Lieut. Smith also saw them. And I believe Dr Kirtikar, who was not with us, but was going to and fro between the baggage and the rear saw them about this time. The two Monteaths did not look through any glasses, and although General Nuttall says he could not see them, yet as he did not see the two nidettes a quarter of a mile off which Lieut. E. Monteath says he saw, it is evident he could not have made a careful survey of the country. No mention whatever of this charge was made by General Nuttall in his letter of the 7th August 1880, before reffered to.

The second instance of the first charge is, having marched away with the guides upon which the retreating force depended for the direction of the night march to Ata Karez and for the time abandoned the wounded and tired men, so that I reached Ata Karez two hours before the rear guard, although I had been ordered to march slowly, &c. It is entirely untrue that there were any guides with me to march away with, or that the retreating force depended upon guides who were with me for the direction of the night march, the great bulk of the retreating force were a long say a-head of us. The men of the Sind Horse who knew the road best, had be detached to accompany the escort in order to guide General Burrows to Ata Karez. So, if any one marched away with the guides it was General Burrows himself, some of the men with me had been over the ground before, but so had some of the men with General Nuttall. The men with me did not know the ground a bit better than the men of the Sind Horse, who were with General Nuttall, and in fact General Nuttall admitted as much in his cross-examination. As to abandoning the wounded and tired men by marching away, I say that there were no wounded with General Nuttall, as they, after being mounted went off, and joined the baggage, which was retreating to Kandahar, by a march shorter route than the one we took by a Ata Karez. Where is the evidence that there were any wounded with him ? General Nuttall says he cannot swear that any wounded men that had been picked up accompanied him to Ata Karez. Lieut. G. Monteath says, he cannot remember seeing any wounded men with the 3rd Cavalry when they reached Ata Karez, and in examination-in-chief, he said he did not know what became of the wounded and tired men. As to tired men, the men with me were quite as tried as the men with General Nuttall, in fact, we were all tired. If any one abandoned the wounded and tired men, it was General Burrows himself, who, having weakened our force of Cavalry by taking a troop from it as an escort, went off by himself to Ata Karez. In making this statement, I do not wish to be understood as making any imputation whatever on General Burrows' courage. I only point to it, as an instance of the easy way one could, if one chose, put a bad construction on a perfectly innocent action. As to reaching Ata Karez two hours before the guard, this is entirely displaced by the evidence of General Nuttall himself, and Bir Sing. Their evidence shows that when in the dark I had lost the touch of General Nuttall near Ata Karez, I could not have been more than ten minutes ahead, and probably not so much. Bir Sing says that he took quarter of an hour to overtake me with the order given him by General Nuttall, as I was myself moving on, which Bir Sing was following with the order ; quarter of an hour is of course much more than the time which represents the distance between me and General Nuttall at the time when the order was given to Bir Sing, Again, after Bir Sing returned with my reply, although General Nuttall says he lost the way, yet they struck the water in fifteen minutes or so.

If General Nuttall had followed the direction pointed out by Bir Sing, he would have come up with me at any rate in ten minutes as if proved by the fact that Lieutenant Smith, who was present when Bir Sing returned, took the direction pointed out, and came up to me at the water in ten minutes after I had arrived there. General Nuttall also admits it was between eight and nine o'clock that he got to the water. I shall prove that I also got to the water between 8 and 9 p.m. The fact is that the nullah in which the water was, was at right angles to our line of retreat, and General Nuttall hit the water a few hundred yards above where I did. I think I have now demonstrated from the evidence of the prosecution itself, that the charge of having got two hours ahead is entirely untrue, and that at the outside I was not more than ten minutes ahead. No order as to the rate of marching was given to me by General Nuttall when we started, nor does he allege that he gave me any order at that time. When I afterwards received the order to make the pace easy, we went on as slowly as possible. I went myself to the rear of the regiment in order to see that the touch was kept, and I positively say that up to the time it got dark and one could not see, I never lost sight of the 3rd Cavalry, or was more than a short distance ahead of them. General Nuttall admits he did not lose sight of us until after dark. When ordered to halt at sunset till General Nuttall came up I did so. No complaint was then made to me by General Nuttall that I was marching away from the 3rd Cavalry. At the time I was ordered to halt the 3rd Cavalry were well within sight ; the ground was much broken, and a tired horse would only get over a short distance in 10 minutes, which is the time the orderly gives for coming up to me. After resuming our march, as it was dark, I went to the head of the Sind Horse. I was at the time under the impression that one of my officers was in the rear, and would send on, as usual, to let me know if we were going too fast for the 3rd Cavalry. I went on very slowly. I do not believe at any time between Kushk-i-Nakud and Ata Kurez we marched more than two and a half miles an hour ; it was impossible for the horses to go fast ; they were very much exhausted and distressed ; many of them were lame, and, as admitted by General Nuttall, some had dropped dead of fatigue at Kushk-i-Nakud. I believe that the reason I got about ten minutes ahead was that General Nuttall must have lost sight of us in the dark, and no doubt halted occasionally to see if he was on the right road, The horses of the 3rd Cavalry, too, were Arabs, those of the 3rd Sind Horse were country-breds ; the paces of the latter at a walk are slightly faster than those of an Arab. I, however, had no idea that I had lost touch of the 3rd Cavalry. I expected word to be sent from the rear if we were losing touch, and not getting any message to that effect, I thought we were all right. I admit we were anxious to get to the water, as all the men and horses were utterly exhausted and dying of thirst, but I deny that I out-marched the 3rd Cavalry on purpose, or that the motive for doing so was cowardice. There was no possible object in my marching away. At Ata Karez, I should have been stopped by General Burrows, and if the enemy had been about, I would have been much safer with the 3rd Cavalry and the rear guard than alone with a few sabres of the Sind Horse. This alone is sufficient to show that whatever I did do was not done from cowardice. General Nuttall says we commenced to march to Ata Karez at ¼ past 4 o'clock, and as I did not get to Ata Karez till between 8 and 9 o'clock, the distances being eight or nine miles, as will be seen by referring to the map. This is another proof that the pace must have been very slow. The order given to me by Bir Sing was that I was either to halt or to go on slowly. Of course I can't say of my own knowledge what order he was told to give me, but the order actually given was to halt or to go on slowly. This he himself admits, and I shall call a number of witnesses who will give evidence that that was the order. I considered that I had an option which to do, and having regard to the state of the horses and men with me, and the fact that the water was then quite close, I consider I exercised a wise discretion in moving on. I thought that General Nuttall was close behind, as is proved by the fact that I said so to General Burrows on reaching the water. General Burrows himself does not seem to have attached much importance to the Cavalry keeping together, as when we started from Ata Karez and heard General Nuttall replying by trumpet to our trumpet, he took no steps to communicate with or to join General Nuttall, or to get General Nuttall to join ; him and, as a matter of fact, General Nuttall marched from Howzi Madat to Ata Karez quite independently of us. I submit I am not to blame for this, as there would have been no difficulty in our joining General Nuttall, if General Burrows had wished to do so. As General Nuttall did not reach Howzi Madat until half an hour after us, General Burrows might, if any one wished to put the worst possible construction of his conduct (which I do not do) be charged with marching away from General Nuttall and the 3rd Cavalry, and abandoning the wounded and tired men between Ata Karez and Howzi Madat. The fact that General Nuttall reached Howzi Madat without difficulty and half an hour after we got there, also proves that he had men with him who knew the road, and did not depend on any men with me for guidance. The 3rd instance of the 1st charge is, that at Howzi Madat I expressed an opinion to General Burrows that the guns which were laden with wounded men should be abandoned. If it is meant by this to insinuate that I wanted to abandon the wounded, I say it is false. General Nuttall indignantly said, when the question was put to him, that he certainly never heard me suggest anything of the kind. If I had done so, every officer must have known it, as any suggestion of the kind would have been talked of and severely commented on by every one. Not a single person has been called to say either that he heard me make the suggestion, or that he heard that I had done so. General Burrows says he thought that abandoning guns necessarily involved abandoning the wounded. This is simply ridiculous ; everyone knows that a gun can be abandoned without abandoning the carriage and limber attached to it, or you can abandon the gun and carriage and bring on the limber. If the guns had been thrown off, the carriage of the wounded would have been facilitated by lessening the weight the horses would have had to drag. General Burrows says this did not occur to him, but I submit that I am not to be blamed because General Burrows did not see what must have been obvious to every one. According to the best of my belief there were only two Horse Artillery guns at Howzi Madat. I never wanted to abandon these, as they were comparatively light, and might possibly be taken into Kandahar. I did express my opinion that the smooth-bore guns should be abandoned. I never had the slightest idea of abandoning the wounded, and, when I expressed an opinion that the guns taken from the mutineers should be abandoned, I did not know there were any wounded on them. I don't now believe there were any wounded on the smooth-bore guns ; the wounded on the guns were very few in number, the great mass of wounded being on in front with the field hospital and baggage, although five out of the six smooth-bore guns were abandoned together with the carriages and limbers no wounded men were abandoned or left behind. This fact speaks for itself. General Burrows' statement that the majority of the wounded were on the guns is equally ridiculous, and I shall disprove it. According to the returns one hundred and sixty-eight wounded reached Kandahar, numbers were killed by the villagers before they could get to Kandahar, and certainly not more than a dozen wounded, if so many, were with us on the guns. General Nuttall admits that it was the guns taken from the mutineers that I said should be abandoned. I admit having expressed that opinion, and I say it was my honest opinion based on the following grounds :—(1) I was told by the men with those guns, and I could see also for myself, that such was the fact, the horses, through exhaustion, were quite unable to drag them into Kandahar ; (2) I considered it very probable, in fact certain, that the enemy would take the short cut to Kandahar through the Maiwand Pass and try and intercept us about Ashu Khan or Singiri. I considered it of great importance that we should prevent this ; (3) It was supposed that a detachment of native troops had been sent from Kandahar to Ashu Khan on the morning of the 27th July. I considered it of importance to get to Ashu Khan before the enemy, as that native detachments would otherwise most probably be completely destroyed ; (4) The great mass of wounded, the baggage, and fugitives were in front of us without any escort, and I thought that if we did not come up to them before daylight large numbers of them would be cut down by the villagers who right up to the walls of Kandadar were very hostile to us. This actually did occur ; (5) The enemy's guns had been heard in our rear which rendered it doubly important that we should prevent any enemy that might be trying to intercept us by the road through the Maiwand Pass from doing so. I thought that the above considerations justified the opinion that the smooth-bore guns which were very heavy, should be abandoned. That my opinion was a sound one is proved by the fact that one gun was abandoned at Howzi Madat and four more before reaching the Argandab. The sixth and last gun would never have been taken into Kandahar if it had not been for the assistance rendered by the relieving force under General Brook. Even if I had been mistaken (which I was not) in thinking that the smooth-bore guns must be abandoned, why is my opinion to be attributed to cowardice ? I expressed my honest opinion and Colonel St. John would be able fully to corroborate me as to this. General Burrows who naturally thought that a defeated general returning without his guns was a sorry spectacle, was very anxious to bring them on, and he resented my opinion in consequence. I thought that General Barrows was sacrificing the safety of the whole force by trying to do what was impossible in order to save his own reputation. I may here refer to the fact that it is now suggested by General Burrows and General Nuttall that I wanted to leave behind at Howzi Madat the men who were away at the water. This forms no part of any of the charges against me, which is a sufficient answer to this accusation, but in self-defence I may be allowed to state that I wanted to do nothing of the kind. The men who had gone for water had so left before we arrived at Howzi Madat, and I did not know the fact until long after we arrived there. I never wanted to leave them behind, why should I ? Major Leach shows the water was close by, and they could have been fetched at any time. General Burrows himself had given the order to move on at a time when the men, who Major Leach afterwards went to call, had not returned. Lieutenant Maclaine, as a matter of fact, was left behind altogether. General Burrows did not wait for Major Leach's return before the march was resumed, which shows he thought the men at the water could easily catch us up. I admit I deprecated a long halt at Howzi Madat at the time, I did so, other officers did the same, and some one also had suggested that we should halt at Howzi Madat till daylight. I considered the last suggestion a very foolish one, as if we had done so, the horses would have got so stiff they would have been unable to get on at all. General Nuttall admits that, looking at the state of the horses, halting was inadvisable, and to use General Nuttall's own words " the thing was to keep them going." I was of the same opinion and I again ask why should that opinion be attributed to cowardice ? As this matter, as I have already pointed out, is not one of the charges against me, I must apologize for having answered this accusation at such length.

The fourth instance of the first charge is that after leaving Howzi Madat I out-marched the rest of the retreating force and placed a distance of some three miles between myself and the guns, although ordered by General Burrows not to lose the touch of the guns in the first place. I say that General Burrows never gave any orders to me about the march at all, as General Nuttall states the only orders he received were to throw out a rear guard, contradicting what General Burrows says. It is now admitted by both General Burrows and General Nuttall that the 3rd Sind Horse was leading, that the 3rd Cavalry with General Nuttall were next, and the guns behind, and that General Burrows himself was riding alongside of me for nearly two hours, and long after we had lost the touch of the guns. I appeal to the military knowledge of every one (except General Burrows) whether the touch is not kept from the rear to the front, and whether I was bound to do anything more than keep the touch of the 3rd Cavalry. According to General Burrows I ought to have sent back every few minutes to ask General Nuttall and the officers commanding the 3rd Cavalry whether they were doing their duty and keeping the touch of the guns. This, I say, is laughable. I submit that as long as no message was sent from the 3rd Cavalry, I was justified in thinking, as I did think, that the touch was being kept. General Burrows admits no message was received from the rear. If I ought to have sent back to see what General Nuttall was about, why did not General Burrows who was riding aloneside of me, tell me to do so ? If I was going too fast, why did not General Burrows, who was riding alongside of me, moderate the pace ? Why did not General Burrows when he left me to go to the rear, tell me to halt or to go slower ? So far from out-marching the rest of the retreating force, as I am charged with doing, it is now admitted by General Burrows that when he rode back and found the touch lost that the 3rd Cavalry were close behind me and General Nuttall was close behind the 3rd Cavalry. The guns had been out-marched, but I submit that that was the fault of General Nuttall, who was in rear of the 3rd Cavalry, and ought to have sent on word if the touch was being lost. General Nuttall says he sent several orderlies to me. This is entirely uncorroborated ; no such orderlies reached me. General Burrows admits that no message was brought to me, while of the two orderlies Shere Sing and Nussoora Khan, the former only took an order to Major Currie, and that after General Burrows had gone to the rear. I did not receive any order from Nussoora Khan. This is supported by Lieut. E. Monteath, who says, the first order brought to me was one to halt brought by Major Leach, which is the fact ; Nussoora Khan may have come with an order to halt, after we halted in pursuance of the order delivered by Major Leach, but I have no recollection of it. It is, I submit, clear that the only orders sent on by General Nuttall were sent after General Burrows had returned to the rear, or in other words, long after we had lost the touch of the guns. I am at a loss to conceive why I am charged with cowardice in marching away from the guns, when General Nuttall and General Burrows themselves did precisely the same thing, General Burrows being by my side and General Nuttall close behind the 3rd Cavalry. The guns were marched away from, not in consequence of cowardice on the part of any one, but because General Nuttall and the 3rd Cavalry failed to send on to let me know the touch was being lost. General Nuttall appears not to have known that he had lost the touch ; he says he did not know it; as he heard a rumbling behind, he thought was the guns. General Nuttall here did precisely what he accuses me of doing between Kushk-i-Nakhud and Ata Karez. He thought the guns were close behind, though they were not between Khuski-Nakhud and Ata Karez. I thought the 3rd Cavalry were close behind, and, as I have shown before, they were not as a matter of fact more than ten minutes behind. Yet I am charged with cowardise for doing no more than General Nuttall and General Burrows themselves have done, no one accuses those officers of cowardise, and I can only explain the fact that the charge is brought against me on the principle that, that in the General's but a choleric word which in the Colonel is flat blasphemy. The second charge against me is not one of cowaadise, but spreading reports calculated to create unnecessary alarm. As to this, I make the general observation that I never spread any reports at all. Whatever I said was said in conversation, in English, with other officers, all of whom were known to each other, and what I did say was not heard by more than one or two. How this can be called spreading reports I am at a loss to conceive. The first instance of the second charge is that at different intervals of the night I magnified the reports of jezails and matchlocks discharged from villages into the sound of the artillery in pursuit and represented that clumps of trees passed were Cavalry of the enemy threatening the flanks. The only evidence in support of this charge is General Burrows, who says that the guns I said I heard at Hozwi Madat, were in his opinion jazails and matchlocks. In this, however, he is contradicted by every witness General Nuttall says the whole force heard the guns, they were thought to be mountain guns. Lieutenant J. Monteath also says he heard them. It is true I reported as I did other officers, that I had heard these guns. I thought at the time, and still think, that the sound came from guns which had been carried on the mules. I have stated I saw at Kushk-i Nakud. The latter part of the charge, viz., that I represented clumps of trees as the Cavalry of the enemy is entirely untrue, as no witness has said that I did any thing of the sort ; it is not necessary to allude to this further.

The second instance of the second charge is that at Ashu Khan I raised the alarm that the Cavalry of the enemy were on us saying, " here they come at a gallop," the fact being that the Cavalry seen was a weak troop. It is the fact that the Cavalry did turn out to be our own, but General Nuttall admits they were three-quarters of a mile off, and General Burrows says they may have been one or one and half miles off. I believe they were more than a mile off, and there was a great cloud of dust. I and other officers were standing trying to make out what they were. Conflicting opinions were expressed as to whether they were the enemy or not. This Lieut. E. Monteith admits I was not the first to express an opinion they were the enemy. It had been reported that the enemy was coming. I was looking through my glasses, some one said they were the enemy. I thought so too, and said as I believed was the case, " Here they come at a gallop." Some one added " at least with the front of a regiment." As they got nearer General Burrows, who in the meanwhile had ordered a gun to be loaded to fire at them, suggested that it was Geoghegan's, troops and gave his glasses to Lieutenant E. Monteath to look through. Lieutenant E. Monteath having done so said that the frontage appear to him to be larger than that of a troop." This remark shows that Lieutenant E. Monteith also thought the Cavalry were not Geogaeghan's troop. Lieutenant E. Monteath now puts the blame on General Burrows' binoculars, but I suppose that officer's binoculars were quite as good as mine. All these observations were quietly made in English, and I don't believe that any one outside the group of officers heard what was said, nor, had they done so, could any one have understood, as the native troopers don't know English. The observation I made must have been made quietly, as Lieutenant E. Monteath says he did not hear me make it. Major Leach, who is a much more reliable witness than the Monteaths, says there was nothing particular about my tone and manner at Ashu Khan. If I thought the Cavalry seen was the enemy, I submit I was bound to say so as soon as possible I did think so, and so did many other officers. That General Burrows himself believed at first it was the enemy is shown by General Nuttall, who says he believes General Burrows thought so. General Burrows during the Deh Khoja sortie mistook our Cavalry for the enemy's, and ordered a shrapnel shell from a forty-pounder to be fired at them. Major Burnett tried to stop it, but was too late The shell was fired, luckily it fell short, though one of the bullets out of it came close to myself. If I am charged because I made a mistake, why not General Burrows, whose mistake was much more serious ? General Burrows pretended he did not know what the questions I put to him on the above points alluded to. I shall call Major Burnett who will depose to the above facts.

I may here also remark that it is clear, as Geogeghan's troop was more than a mile from General Burrows and General Nuttall, when the latter were halted at Ashu Khan, that those officers had again out-marched the rear guard. I now come to the third and last charge, which does not charge cowardice, but charges me with using words calculated to create despondency. The first instance of the third charge is that when asked by General Burrows if I wanted a stampede into Kandahar, I openly replied it will end in that yet. This question and answer was a matter entirely between General Burrows and myself ; no one else heard it, and General Burrows himself admits he never heard that any one heard it. How, under these circumstances, could the words used by me have created despondency in any one ; my answer was provoked by a question from General Burrows, but in an offensive manner and without any justification for it. I had, as I have explained under, the circumstances above mentioned, thought our own Cavalry was the enemy's. How did this justify General Burrows saying to me : " Do you want a stampede into Kandahar ?" When that question was put to me, I lost my temper. I had in my mind that the disaster to our arms that day at Maiwand was due to General Burrows, I answered without thinking, " It will end in that yet." I meant to convey by that answer to General Burrows that it would be his own incapacity that he would have to thank if such a thing occurred. I admit the answer was improper, and I regret having made it, but was much provoked by General Burrows' offensive manner towards me. It meant nothing further, and it was a matter entirely between General Burrows and myself. I need hardly point out that this is quite different from what they charge me with. I am not charged with disrespect to General Burrows, but with using words calculated to create despondency, which I say is not true. I believe General Burrows understood what I meant by it, and this incident has made him very hostile towards me, I think every one must have noticed the animus, and the vindictive manner with which he gave evidence against me. The second instance of the third charge is that I openly remarked at Ashu Khan that I thought any further delay on the part of the Cavalry unnecessary, and that not one of us would reach Kandahar alive. The evidence of Major Leach entirely exonerates me from this charge. I admit having deprecated a prolonged halt at Ashu Khan. Other officers did the same, and I believe any other military man with sound judgment would have done so too The observation that " No one would reach Kandahar alive" was not made when I was giving my opinion that the Cavalry should move on. That observation formed part of a private conversation I had with Lieutenant Smith, Major Leach only overheard a part of the conversation—how he happened to hear what he did I don't know ; he was probably standing near and unintentionally overheard it, Major Leach himself says he cannot say that this remark was not part of private conversation. Lieutenant Smith and I were conversing privately when shots were heard in the direction of Kandahar. In the course of the conversation about this I made the remark to Lieutenant Smith that perhaps none of us would get in alive. It was a remark any one might have made under the circumstances. I did not feel despondent myself, nor did Lieutenant Smith, to whom the remark was addressed. Lieutenant E. Monteath says he was despondent, but I say I am not responsible for Lieutenant E. Monteath's state of mind, it was not caused by me as it is apparent from his own statement, that his despondency ceased when we started from Ashu Khan. It was caused by the halt made by General Burrows at that place as soon as the halt was at an end Lieutenant E. Monteath's desponency vanished. It is evident he wanted to get on, and thought the prolonged halt at Ashu-Khan a foolish one, General Burrows has stated that at Ashu Khan he thought the position so critical, he placed himself at the head of the Sind Horse. As he had been at the head of the Sind Horse from Ata Karez to Howzi Madat and again for some miles. On the way from Howzi Madat to Ashu Khan there was nothing novel in this. There was no necessity whatever for his doing so,

the men were perfectly steady under me, General Burrows admits he never made this statement in any of his despatches or letters or before the court of inquiry. It is an after thought, introduced for the purpose of prejudicing me, if possible, and not a single other officer supports General Burrows in this statement as a matter of fact on leaving Ashu Khan the Sind Horse were marching in line in the front. If General Burrows was, as he says, apprehensive about them, why did he let them continue to lead? This, I say, is another instance of General Burrows disposition to throw blame on others. The Sind Horse behaved extremely well throughout the retreat, and the slur cast on them by General Burrows is quite unmerited. I have now dealt with all the charges against me, and I trust completely cleared my character from the slur sought to be cast upon it. I shall call a number of witnesses who will dispose of any vestige (if indeed any now remains) of the case of the prosecution. Four witnesses who I believe can give very material evidence for me are not here, viz., General Primrose, Lieut. Colonel John, Lieutenant A. Monteath and Captain Beresford Pierce, of the 66th Regiment. I hope the court will take steps to procure for me the attendance of these witnesses, if it should be of opinion that I have not already, without their testimony, completely cleared my character. I wish to question General Primrose as to whether my alleged conduct during the retreat was ever attributed to cowardice either by General Burrows or General Nuttal, until long after the Deh Khoja sortie. I cannot believe that it was, or I would not have been placed in command on that day, I also desire to question him as to other matters to which I believe to be material to my defences. Colonel St. John is a most material witness as he can speak to my conduct throughout the whole of the retreat, and as to my conduct when the Wali's troops mutinied, he can also speak as to General Burrows's offensive manners towards me. This officer also heard the guns at Howzi Madat. The late Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army to Government dated the 10th of February 1881, fully concurred with my statement as to the materiallity of Colonel St. John's evidence.

Lieut. A. Monteath and Captain Beresford Pierce can give evidence as to my conduct during the retreat. I strongly protest at my defence being considered as closed before I have had an opportunity of examing these witnesses. I will lastly ask the court, when considering the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, to recollect that both General Burrows and General Nuttall are biassed and prejudiced against me, both of them were in a state of great confusion and anxiety throughout the retreat, and therefore not likely either to observe or remember accurately what was done or said. The memory of the former at the best of times is defective, as shown by the fact that he has forgotten that he ordered a shell from a forty-pounder to be fired at our own Cavalry, and, although he can remember he had a cheroot in his mouth at Khus-i-Nakhud, (which, however, was not the fact), yet cannot remember where the guns were abandoned. The latter has, no doubt, talked much with General Burrows, what he believes things to have actually occurred in his presence which never did occur. Lieutenant J. Monteath is General Nuttall's orderly and brother of Lieutenant C. Monteath, who in June 1880, was removed from the adjutancy of my regiment in consequence of an insubordinate letter he wrote to me, and which I forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant E. Monteath is in consequence very bitter against me; in his zeal he speaks of my wanting to abandon a gun at Ashu Khan, a statement entirely uncorroborated, and not included in any of the charges against me. I ask the court to closely scrutinize the evidence of these witnesses and to say whether my conduct as alleged by them is incapable of any other construction except what they choose to put upon it. I say I was perfectly cool and collected throughout the retreat. I assisted the wounded and tired men, I gave from time to time, as I thought they required my honest opinions as to the best course to be pursued for the safety of the whole force, and if in times of danger an officer in my position cannot give an opinion opposed to that of the General without running the risk of being charged with cowardice, I can only say that the future of our soldiers, when under the command of General Burrows, will not be a bright one.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett was examined as follows:—

Were you Assistant Adjutant-General at Kandahar during July and August 1880?

Witness—I was.

Do you remember that an assault was proposed to be made on or about the 12th August?

Witness—On or about the 9th, I do.

On the day of the proposed assault was I field officer on garrison duty?

Witness—Col. Malcolmson was.

Did I make an application to be relieved of that duty in order that I might go out with the sortie?

Witness—He did apply.

In writing or not, and to whom?

Witness—In writing through me to General Primrose.

What did General Primrose do on receiving the application?

Witness—He ordered me to inform Col. Malcolmson that he had his (General Primrose's) order to command 100 sabres his own regiment detailed for pursuit on that day.

Did you inform General Burrows that I was to command the Sind Horse in that sortie?

Witness—I did.

Did he take any objection to my doing so?

Witness—Not that I am aware of.

Did you see me parading my men in the main street of Kandahar previous to my going out?

Witness—Yes.

If General Burrows had taken any objection to my command of the 3rd Sind Horse that day, would it have gone through you?

Witness—Any official objection would.

Did I command the 3rd Sind Horse in the Deh Koja sortie of the 16th August; if so, by whose orders?

Witness—Col. Molcolmson did. I should say, by the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, General Nuttall.

During the Deh Koja sortie had you any communication with General Burrows? if so, please relate it.

Witness—Yes, I had. I had more than one conversation with him, to which do you refer?

Did you have any conversation about any cavalry?

Witness—Yes, I did.

Please relate it.

Witness—I was standing at the Cabul Gate at about 5 a.m. on the morning of the 16th. General Burrows came up to me and said that he had ordered a 40-pounder in the south-east bastion to be fired on the enemy's cavalry. I asked him where were the enemy's cavalry, and he said, pointing to the south-east of Deh Khoja." "There they are," I replied. "Those are our own men," or words to that effects, and added "I will run down and stop the 40-pounder being fired any more at the cavalry." General Burrows said "I will come with you," and we went together to the south-east bastion.

Were you in time to stop the gun being fired?

Witness—No.

On what date was General Nuttall's despatch of the 3rd August and his letter of the 3rd August forwarded by General Burrows to General Primrose through you?

Witness—As far as I recollect, the two came together, and were received by me on the 12th, I think. Certainly not before the 11th.

If anything had happened to General Nuttall, would not I have been the senior officer and taken command of the cavalry brigade?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson would have been the senior officer doubtless, but taking command of the cavalry brigade would be a matter to be decided by the General Officer.

Had you many opportunities of observing my conduct during the siege of Kandahar?

Witness—Yes.

Did I show the slightest signs of being a coward?

Witness—I never saw anything that would justify my making such a statement.

By the Court—Was anything officially reported to General Primrose through you by General Burrows relating to the substance of the charges against Col. Malcolmson after the report of the 12th August?

Witness—Nothing fresh regarding the charges.

Captain Smith was then examined.

Were you Adjutant of the 3rd Sind Horse at the time of the battle of Maiwand?

Witness—I was.

When did you first see General Burrows and General Nuttall?

Witness—By the Maiwand nullah.

At what period of the action was that, and state what occurred?

Witness—It was just after we had come from the charge. I had returned with my troops, and there saw General Nuttall. A short time after General Burrows came up. General Burrows said to General Nuttall: "What do you propose or suggest next," I am not sure as to the exact words he used. General Nuttall said: "I don't know," and pointing to the cavalry he said: "You see, they are out of hand," or words to that effect. The retreat was then continued across the nullah. Shortly afterwards I met Colonel Malcolmson.

Was I coming towards the enemy, and did I make any endeavour to stop the cavalry retiring, and what did I do?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson was coming towards the enemy, and seeing the cavalry in confusion, he tried to form them up.

Did you hear me give any directions as to the guns?

Witness—Yes.

What were they?

Witness—The enemy at that time was pressing close to us. There were two of the smooth-bore guns under Lieutenant Powell and Colonel Malcomson directed Lieutenant Powell to fire two rounds at the enemy, which was done.

What was my manner at this time? Did I show the slightest signs of fear?

Witness—None whatever. Colonel Malcolmson was perfectly cool and collected as far as I saw.

After we had retired some distance, did you see General Burrows; if so, where did you see him?

Witness—It was during the retreat. I saw him after we had crossed the Maiwand nullah.

When he joined the cavalry, in what state was he?

Witness—He was on the front of the wordie-major's horse. The wordie-major was clasping him round the stomach. General Burrows was then insensible. He was, I think, put on a gun-carriage, but I would not swear to that.

Could he speak or give any order at that time?

Witness—I don't think so.

Did you return with us to succour the rear guard?

Witness—I did.

On reaching the rear guard did I assist in placing the wounded and tired men on horses?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson did.

How many altogether had you put on horses!

Witness—There were three wounded as far as I recollect, and there were three or four more exhausted. I will swear to three.

What became of the wounded men after they had been wounded?

Witness—They were sent off to join the baggage.

Was the baggage marching to Kandahar by a shorter route than we took by Ata Karez?

Witness—No, they marched along the base of the hills; it was, I believe, longer than the route by Ata Karez, by which the cavalry retired.

Was the road which the baggage took shorter than the one taken by the cavalry?

Witness—I should say it was longer.

While we were engaged succouring the rear guard, did I make any report as to having seen the enemy?

Witness—I did not hear it.

Did you yourself look to see if you could see them; if so, what could you see?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson and I saw two *vedettes* facing towards Kandahar on our immediate right flank. This attracted our attention, and we took out our glasses. I had a good look. We made out a body of infantry and what appeared to be two mules. This was about a mile or three-quarters of a mile away.

Did you ever hear me suggest that we should retire before completing the work of putting on horses the wounded and tired men, or what did you hear?

Witness—Most certainly not. I never heard such a suggestion.

Did you hear any suggestion at all?

Witness—No, I can't say that I did. I heard some one say we had better look sharp.

Do you know who said that?

Witness—I can't say. To the best of my knowledge Colonel Malcolmson said it.

When an escort of the 3rd Cavalry were sent with General Burrows to Ata Karez, were any men of the Sind Horse sent with them?

Witness—There were, I think, three men of the 3rd Sind Horse sent with them—as far as I remember three Guides.

After we recommenced the retreat, did you ride with me for some distance?

Witness—I did.

At what pace did we go.

Witness—I should say about two and a half miles an hour as a maximum.

Would it have been possible for the horses in their condition to have marched fast?

Witness—Certainly not; the horses were very exhausted indeed.

Did you afterwards fall back and join General Nuttall?

Witness—I did.

Before it got dark did you ever lose sight of the 3rd Sind Horse and myself?

Witness—No.

Were you with General Nuttall when an order was given to Veer Singh to take to me?

Witness—I was near him at the time.

Where was the order given, and did you hear it given?

Witness—I heard the order given. I cannot say where exactly, but I think it was near Khusk-i-Nakhud. On reconsideration I am certain it was near Khusk-i-Nakhud.

What order was given?

Witness—Go on slowly.

Did you hear any order given to Veer Singh near Ata Karez?

Witness—Not that I am aware of.

Did you see Veer Singh returning shortly before you joined me at Ata Karez?

Witness—I did.

Were you then with the 3rd Cavalry and General Nuttall?

Witness—I had been with them, but I lost my way. I went up to Veer Singh and asked the direction, which was pointed out to me, and I rejoined my regiment.

How long after you were pointed out the direction did you join me, and where?

Witness—It took me about 8 or 10 minutes to rejoin the regiment, which was then at Ata Karez.

Where was General Nuttall and the 3rd Cavalry when you met Veer Singh?

Witness—They had gone off the road to the right in a *nullah* about 200 yards from where Veer Singh was.

If General Nuttall had not gone off the road to the right, would he have had any difficulty in joining me at Ata Karez?

Witness—None whatever.

Did you find any difficulty in joining me at Ata Karez?

Witness—No.

At what o'clock did you join me at Ata Karez?

Witness—I should say between 7 and 8; it may have been a little later.

Did you find General Burrows there?

Witness—I saw him there. Yes, I found him.

What was General Nuttall's state of mind between Maiwand and Ata Karez?

Witness—May I answer this question unreservedly? I think it will be——

The President—You are on your oath.

Witness—I should say General Nuttall was nonplussed.

Do you think he was in a state to accurately observe what was done and said?

Witness—I should say not.

After leaving Ata Karez was a trumpet sounded and replied to by General Nuttall?

Witness—A trumpet was sounded, but I don't know that it was responded to.

When you saw General Burrows brought in by the wordie-major had he a cheroot in his mouth?

Witness—Certainly not.

Did he borrow your pipe of tobacco at Ata Karez?

Witness—He did.

Was General Burrows in a state during the retreat to accurately observe and recollect what was done and said in his presence?

Witness—It appeared to me that General Burrows was dazed from the effects of the day. I don't think he could accurately remember what really had or had not occurred.

During the period you were riding with me between Khusk-i-Nakhud and Ata Karez what was my demeanour, and did I show any signs of fear?

Witness—Certainly not.

Did you ride with me from Ata Karez to Howzi Madat?

Witness—I did.

Was General Burrows with us?

Witness—Yes, he was with us.

Between Ata Karez and Howzi Madat did I show any signs of fear?

Witness—Certainly not. Colonel Malcolmson was perfectly cool and collected.

At Howzi Madat did we find the guns there before us?

Witness—Yes.

Were you near me at Howzi Madat a considerable part of the time we were there?

Witness—I was.

Did you hear me suggest or hear that I had suggested that the wounded should be abandoned?

Witness—Certainly not.

While we were at Howzi Madat did you hear any guns fired on our rear?

Witness—I did twice, and I saw the flash on one occasion.

Did you report the circumstance?

Witness—I think I reported it, but my impression is that I was with Colonel Malcolmson and that we heard it simultaneously.

Did you hear me say anything to General Nuttall about the inadvisability of halting long at Howzi Madat?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson went up to General Nuttall, as he had heard there was to be a prolonged halt there, and as he considered the horses were getting stiff, he asked General Nuttall to use his influence with General Burrows to continue the retreat.

What did General Nuttall reply?

Witness—He said "By Jove, I will;" he then went off to look for General Burrows.

Did you at Howzi Madat ever hear me suggest, or had I ever suggested, that the men at the water should be left behind?

Witness—Certainly not.

While you were at Howzi Madat did you see me assist the wounded and tired men?

Witness—I did; I saw Colonel Malcolmson giving some of the wounded water out of a bucket. I think he gave Col. ——— something from his flask.

How many wounded men were on the guns at Howzi Madat?

Witness—I can particularise some. There was Col. Anderson——

Col. Malcolmson—We don't want the names, but how many were there?

Witness—I should say about four, certainly not more.

How many tired men were on the guns there?

Witness—I should say about four again; the rest were on camels and tatoos.

When the smooth-bore guns were abandoned, was it necessary to abandon any wounded and tired men?

Witness—No; the guns might have been overturned and left, and the wounded might have been taken on on the limbers.

At Howzi Madat did you form any opinion as to whether, having regard to the state of the horses, it would be possible to bring the smooth-bore guns into Kandahar?

Witness—I did at the time, and my opinion was that it would be a matter of great difficulty, even if it were possible.

Did I show any signs of fear at Howzi Madat? What was my demeanour there?

Witness—You showed no signs of fear at all, and your demeanour was perfectly calm.

Did you know that a detachment was to have been sent out to Ashu Khan on the morning of the 27th?

Witness—Yes, they were to be there on the 27th under Major Seaton, of the 4th N. I. I am not, however, quite certain of the officer's name.

The President, with reference to a question handed in by Colonel Malcolmson, said—This question is going a little beyond the mark. We don't expect a young subaltern or captain to address a general officer in command.

Colonel Malcolmson—I believe it was the case, but I will not put it.

The President—I don't think it is a proper question to ask.

Colonel Malcolmson—Then I withdraw it.

The question was, however, put by the President. It was as follows:—Did you mention that to General Burrows at Howzi Madat as a reason for getting on?

Witness—I mentioned it to General Burrows when talking with him.

After leaving Howzi Madat where did you march?

Witness—With my regiment with Colonel Malcolmson.

Did I show any signs of fear between Howzi Madat and Ashu Khan?

Witness—No; certainly not.

At Ashu Khan did you hear a report that the enemy was coming?

Witness—I heard some such report.

Where were you with reference to me when that report was made?

Witness—I was by Colonel Malcolmson's side.

Did that report originate with me?

Witness—No; certainly not.

What did I do when the report was made?

Witness—I cannot swear to what Colonel Malcolmson did, but I think he went from the front to the rear to see what was going on.

Was there any alarm or scare among the men at Ashu Khan?

Witness—Certainly not.

Were the men of the 3rd Sind Horse or cavalry generally scared or not at Ashu Khan?

Witness—I saw no unsteadiness in either regiment. I can swear to that.

Did the 3rd Sind Horse continue to lead after leaving Ashu Khan?

Witness—They did.

In what formation did they march after leaving Ashu Khan?

Witness—In line, I think. I think the 3rd Light Cavalry were on our immediate left looking towards Kandahar.

Major Leach has stated that I said "we shall not reach Kandahar alive." Can you state under what circumstances and to whom that observation was made?

Witness—I can. Colonel Malcolmson and I were riding side by side when we first heard firing in the Kandahar direction. I turned round to Colonel Malcolmson and said "By Jove! Colonel, they are at it at Kandahar." Colonel Malcolmson then replied—"If they hold the pass and have a fight for it, I don't think one of us will reach alive."

Was this a private conversation or not?

Witness—Perfectly private. It was between Colonel Malcolmson and myself.

Did I show any signs of fear when I had this conversation with you or at any other time at Ashu Khan?

Witness—Most certainly not.

What was my demeanour throughout the retreat so far as it came under your observation?

So far as it came under my observation I think Colonel Malcolmson was doing everything he could for the public good.

When I was lying wounded at Kandahar and charges were being brought against me, did I ask you to speak to the officers who were likely to know about it as to what evidence they could give in my favour?

Witness—No, not in Kandahar.

Did you speak to any officer as to what evidence he could give?

Witness—Yes, I did so, because Colonel Malcolmson was not able to go about himself.

Among other officers did you speak to Lieutenant Geogeghan?

Witness—I did.

Relate all that took place between you.

Witness—I went to the mess tent of the 3rd Cavalry with a view to finding out what was known there about the Maiwand affair. I selected those who I thought had, at different periods of the retreat, been near Colonel Malcolmson, and who would therefore be in a position to know what occurred. The officers, however, were very reticent in regard to what they knew and what they did not know, for fear of being subpœnaed as witnesses. Lieutenant Geogeghan told me that he really did not know much about it. I thereupon became vexed and said to him, as far as I remember, "If I could help a C. O. I would; it's a shame; you might as well help him out of it."

Why did you become vexed?

Witness—Because I thought he was reticent, and would not tell me what I thought he knew.

Did you ever intend to suggest to Lieutenant Geogeghan anything he did not know?

Witness—Certainly not.

The President (with reference to a question handed in)—You are asking his opinion. He cannot possibly give one that the Court would value. We don't want opinions, we want facts, especially from a junior officer.

Colonel Malcolmson—I press the question and will give my reason. The witness is entitled to say under what feeling he made the remark. In stating his feeling at the time he states a fact.

The President then put the question thus:—At the time you made that remark to Lieutenant Geogeghan were you of opinion that he did not like to give evidence against officers of the high position of Generals Burrows and Nuttall?

Witness—No, not that. I simply thought he wanted to keep out of the Court.

Colonel Malcolmson—I should like General Nuttall's letter about this to be produced, in order that the witness may answer the allegations in it.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—What letter.

The President—There is no letter before the Court; what letter are you referring to?

Colonel Malcolmson—The letter which the President said this morning that he had received.

The President—It is already gone to head-quarters; it cannot be produced.

Colonel Malcolmson—I ask that it may be sent for and produced on Monday.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—The President has already said that as he considered it an improper letter he at once forwarded it on to head-quarters.

The President—I did not say it was an improper letter. I received it, made no comment, and passed it on simply because I am the President of this Court.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—I thought you inferred that it was improper.

The President—No, I did not infer it; because I am the President of the Court I took no notice of it. I showed it to no member of the Court, but sent it straight up to head-quarters.

Colonel Malcolmson—The President has read the letter, and I submit, therefore, that I am entitled to see any letter written about any of my witnesses behind my back. I do not suppose that the President will be influenced by reading the letter, but I wish to answer what is written. Another reason is to show the *animus* of General Nuttall and Lieut. Monteath against me, and I ask that the opinion of the Court may be taken as to its production.

The President—It is not before the Court.

Colonel Malcolmson—It came to the President.

The Court was then cleared, and the point was considered.

On the Court being re-opened, the President said—The Court is of opinion that it is undesirable to call for that letter as it is by no means necessary. If you insist upon it you may have a legal title to call for it, but the Court does not advise this.

Colonel Malcolmson—I will accept the expression of the opinion and waive my right to have it.

The cross-examination of Captain Smith was then proceeded with as follows:—

You say the wounded men at Khusk-i-Nakhud were sent to join the baggage. Who sent them?

Witness—Nobody sent them in particular. They were mounted and went off of their own accord, by nobody's orders.

Did they go as a party?

Witness—No; as they were put on camels and tatoos they went off—perhaps two, perhaps one at a time.

Did they receive no orders as to what they were to do, or where they were to go?

Witness—No orders were given in my presence.

Did any men of the 3rd Sind Horse know the road to Ata Karez besides the guides that went with General Burrows?

Witness—Yes.

On the road to Ata Karez why did you leave your regiment and fall back?

Witness—Because I was having a chat with Major Hogg and the two Monteaths, for no other reason.

Was it not your duty to remain with your regiment?

Witness—I suppose it was.

When you joined Colonel Malcomson at Ata Karez did you report to him where you had last seen General Nuttall?

Witness—Yes, I reported myself to Colonel Malcolmson. General Burrows asked me where General Nuttall was, and I said 300 or 400 yards off—quite close behind.

Did you know General Nuttall had taken the wrong road?

Witness—Had he not done so, he would not have lost us.

Did you explain to Colonel Malcolmson or General Burrows the direction in which General Nuttall had lost his way, and where he might be found?

Witness—General Nuttall must have known where Colonel Malcolmson was, because Veer Singh told Mr. Monteath, and Mr. Monteath told the General in my hearing. On arrival I could not say for certain where General Nuttall was, but from where I had left him I pointed out the general direction.

If General Nuttall and the rest of the cavalry were so close as you say they were, according to your recollection, cannot you say why they could not be found although Veer Singh knew it?

Witness—I cannot say. Two or three sowars were sent to look for General Nuttall.

When you say General Burrows seemed to be "dazed" during the retreat, to what part do you allude?

Witness—I allude to the time when he left us and to the time when he came near Kandahar—until we got to Kokeran. I never saw him after that.

Were you frequently with General Burrows between Ata Karez and Ashu Khan?

Witness—At Ata Karez I sat with General Burrows for over half an hour. I saw him again at Howzi Madat and Ashu Khan. I saw him casually during portions of the retreat.

Did you converse with General Burrows between Howzi Madat and Ashu Khan?

Witness—Yes, I think I did, because I got my pipe of tobacco back.

Please explain why between Ata Karez and Ashu Khan you considered General Burrows was "dazed."

Witness—At Ashu Khan I spoke to General Burrows, and from his demeanour he seemed to be as one in a dream. At Howzi Madat, from what I saw of him, I still considered him dazed, as on one or two occasions when I spoke to him he seemed scarcely to be aware that he was addressed. That is all I can give as a reason.

When you spoke to General Burrows on the one or two occasions referred to, were your communications of much importance?

Witness—No; one was that there was a wing of an infantry regiment at Ashu Khan and the other was a common-place remark. I forget now what it was.

Are these occasions you have spoken of the only times on which you had communication with General Burrows between Howzi Madat and Ashu Khan?

Witness—I spoke to so many officers. I may have said more to General Burrows.

Besides the incident of the prolonged halt you have spoken of, did you at Howzi Madat hear Colonel Malcolmson suggest at any other time to General Nuttall to start at once?

Colonel Malcolmson—I object to that question, as it assumes that I suggested to General Nuttall to start at once. This is not what the witness said. He said that I asked General Nuttall to use his influence with General Burrows to start.

The objection was allowed.

The Court then adjourned.

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[With Supplement.

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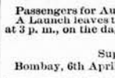

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„ „ „ ..doz. packs	17 0 19 0
„ „ gilt edged ..per pack	1 12 2 0
„ „ „ ..doz. packs	20 0 22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machineryare at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

For Cartes-de-Visite, of Russia or Morocco Leather
Plain or mounted in Nickel.
Single, from Re. 0-10 to Rs. 8-0.
Double „ „ 4-8 „ 13-8.
Oxford Shape, in Wood,
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Ormula and Algerian Marble,
In numerous and pretty designs,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 50-0.
FOR CABINET SIZE PHOTOS.
Russia and Morocco Leather,
From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 40-0.
Plush, Velvet, and Leather,
From Rs. 4-0 to Rs. 2-8.
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From Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 50-0.
PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Adapted to take the new Promenade shaped Photograph, 10 × 6 in.
In Plush, Velvet, or Leather,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 20.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT CASES.
In fancy Morocco and other Leathers, for the Pocket.
To hold from 1 to 6 Cartes-de-Visite....Rs. 4 0 to Rs. 16 0
Do. 2 to 10 Cabinet Photos..... „ 5 0 to „ 18 0

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

COLD DRINKS

may be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash, Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0 to	10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	11 0 to	30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to	10 8
ICE TONGS ditto ditto	4 8 to	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,

First introduced into India by TREACHER & CO. (Limited), and prepared at their MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA,

is supplied largely to the P. and O. Steamers, Clubs, Messes and Co-operative Stores throughout India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

A MOST Agreeable and Elegant Beverage prepared on the truest Scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of Animal organization.

It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a DISSIPATOR OF MENTAL and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS and a RENEWER OF PHYSICAL POWER.

Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage, it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its RESTORING and REFRESHING action is at once apparent; the WORN CIVILIAN, the TIRED SOLDIER, the FATIGUED SPORTSMAN, and the HARASSED MAN OF BUSINESS will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.

Cash price per doz., Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED BEVERAGES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.

NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hayes' Riding on the Flat and Across Country	5 12	6 0
„ Veterinary Notes for Horse-owners	5 12	6 0
Lays of Ind; by Alijh Cheem	6 0	6 4
The Sportsman's Year-Book, 1881	2 8	2 10
Watts' Scientific Industries Explained	1 4	1 6
Martin's Statesman's Year-Book, 1881	6 0	6 4
Birdwood's Industrial Arts of India	7 8	8 0
Saunders' Through the Light Continent	5 4	5 12
Bagehot's Biographical Studies	6 4	6 8
„ Economical Studies	5 8	5 12
„ Literary Studies, 2 Vols.	14 0	14 12
Lord Erskine's Speeches, complete, in one Vol.	4 8	4 14
Selections from Wellesley's Despatches	12 8	13 0
„ Wellington's Despatches	12 8	13 0
Smile on Duty, with illustrations of Courage, Patience, &c.	3 0	3 4
Arnould's Index to Shakespearian Thoughts	4 4	4 10
Nineteenth Century, Vol. VI., cloth bound	9 0	9 12
Fortnightly Review, July to Dec., 1878	9 0	9 12
Reed's Japan: its History, Tradition and Religion, 2 Vols.	16 0	16 12
Gray's China: a History of the Laws, Manners and Customs of the People, 2 Vols.	18 0	19 0
Platt's Money, Morality, Business, Life, each.	9 0	0 10
Dodson's High Church Confessional	0 10	0 11
Steele's Priest in the Confessional	0 10	0 11
Priest in Absolution	0 10	0 11
Connel's Discontent and Danger in India	1 12	1 14
Mackay's Twenty-one Days in India	2 4	2 8
Scoones' Four Centuries of English Letters	4 8	4 12
Smith's Life of Alex. Duff	5 8	5 12
Robinson's Under the Punkah	2 8	2 12
Poor's Sanskrit and its Kindred Literature	2 12	3 0
Tanner's The Abbott's Farm	2 0	2 4
Reynold's Locomotive Engine Driving	2 8	2 12
Ditto Stationary Engine Driving	2 8	2 12
Ditto Engine Driving Life	1 0	1 2
Welch's Designing Valve Gearing	3 8	3 12
Malleson's Indian Mutiny, Vol. III.	10 0	10 8
Dutt's India, Past and Present	8 0	8 8
V. Hugo's The History of a Crime	3 8	3 12
Ward's Selections from the Poets, 4 Vols	15 0	16 0
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Through the Ranks to a Commission	3 0	3 4
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Linton's With a Silken Thread	1 12	2 0
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Guida's Moths	2 8	2 12
M. Taylor's Scena	3 0	3 4
Time's Footprints: a Birthday Book of Bitter Sweet	1 4	1 6
Day's Headaches, 3rd edition	3 4	3 8
Doré's Don Quixote, with 400 illustrations	7 8	8 4

Bombay, 15th April 1881.

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NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
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TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
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REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
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LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
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NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY.
JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
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TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

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The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

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Softened and matured by Age.

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Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

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Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

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Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

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Of uniform quality at all times.

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The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

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Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.

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Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

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VIVONE

(REGISTERED)

DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ENNUI, EVENING HEADACHE, FATIGUE, DISLIKE TO FOOD;

RESTORES CHEERFULNESS, ANIMATION, APPETITE.

Experience will make it an Essential in every House, Club, Hotel, Ball-room, and Place of Entertainment.

When exhausted, tired of life, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work take a moderate draught of ICED VIVONE WITHOUT ADMIXTURE; these symptoms will disappear, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

Per dozen, Rs. 3; Case of 2 dozens, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

WILL find the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

Trunks,	Rugs and Mauds,	Overcoats,	Cravats,
Portmanteaus,	Pillows,	Ulsters,	Brushes,
Hand Bags,	Baths,	Socks,	Collars,
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Gladstone Bags,	Rug Straps,	Hats and Caps,	Sponges,
Soiled Linen Bags,	Purses,	Deck Shoes,	and
Courier Bags,	Gold Purses,	Slippers,	Toilet Articles,
Cash Bags,	Wallets,	Gloves,	&c., &c.

and every requisite for a journey at a saving of 20 per cent. at

THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS.

THE TRAVELLERS' KIT-HOUSE } **HOAR AND CO.,** { THE TRAVELLERS KIT-HOUSE.

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT FROM.

BUTTER DISHES.
Rs. 16, 20, 23, 28, 30 and 45.

MARMALADE POTS.
Rs. 20, 21, 30 and 61.

TEA KETTLES.
Rs. 57, 67, 71, 73, 90, 112, 117 & 173.

CLARET JUGS.
Rs. 23, 27, 30, 41, 48, 42, 75, 90 & 110.

MUGS AND TANKARDS.
Quart, Pint and Half-pint.
Rs. 15 to 30.

SARDINE BOXES.
Rs. 24, 26, 30, and 37.

PICKLE FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 47, 53, 67 and 70.

TOAST RACKS.
Rs. 7 to 31.

EGG FRAMES & BOILERS.
Rs. 25, 45, 60 and 100

INK-STANDS.
Rs. 19, 25, 56, 70, 77 and 85.

BISCUIT BOXES.
Rs. 17, 18, 20, 22, 30, 40, 48, 50, 80, 100 and 165.

CRUET FRAMES.
Rs. 19 to 112.

BREAKFAST FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 51, 57, 62, 75 and 80.

SUGAR POTS.
Rs. 12, 18, and 20.

SODAWATER BOTTLE FRAMES,
for 1 or 4 bottles.
Rs. 9 and 32.

ICE TONGS, NUT-CRACKERS, ICE HAMMERS, SARDINE TONGS, PICKLE FORKS, LEMON KNIVES, TART SCOOPS.

DAULTON WARE OR LAMBETH FAIENCE.

Breakfast Frames, Biscuit Boxes and other useful articles for the Table.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Next door to National Bank;

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

March 25, 1881.

FIRST-CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and Gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

CASH PRICES.
DRESS HATS.

	Cash Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's Extra Quality	16 0
Do. do. Drab Felt	12 0

FELT HATS.

Black Square Crowns, New Shapes	8 8
Do. Round do. do.	8 8
Black Square Crowns, the best made and the most Fashionable Shapes	9 8
Black Round do. do. do.	9 8
Brown and Drab Round do. do. do.	9 8
Drab Soft Square Crowns	8 8

TWEED HATS, &c.

Stitched Tweed Hats in all colours and sizes	5 0
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4 8
Do. do. with Ear-flaps	4 8
Straw Boating Hats	3 8
Scotch Caps, Balmoral or Glengarry	5 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING,
18TH APRIL, 1881.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
THE CELEBRATED VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC, VAUDEVILLE, AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

This Company, after closing a very successful Season in CALCUTTA, will appear here
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
BEFORE PROCEEDING TO CAPE COLONY.

NOTE.—The Management most respectfully crave the indulgence of the Public, and beg to be allowed to offer as an apology for not giving their performance, as advertised, on Saturday last, the fact that two of the principal Lady Members of the Company were too ill to appear, and rather than disappoint their Patrons by giving an incomplete Entertainment they decided to postpone the performance until MONDAY EVENING, when they are assured by the attending Medical Adviser, Dr. Thomas Blaney, that the Ladies will positively be able to appear. They, with many regrets for not being able to give timely notice of the postponement, ask the pardon and leniency of those of the Citizens of Bombay who were unavoidably disappointed.—Truly yours,

DAVIS & FROST,
Directors, Loftus Troupe.

The Entertainment will commence with the LOFTUS TROUPE'S Original Parlour Reception, entitled
THE SALON DE ETHIOPE.

TAMBOS:	INTERLOCUTORS:	BONES:
Mr. T. Butler.	Mr. J. Chas. Davis.	Mr. Jeff. De Angelis.
„ John Fulton.	„ Frank Frost	„ J. Maas.

PROGRAMME.

Introductory..Musical Melange (Medley).....Loftus Troupe.
Comic Song ..The Plantation Rose..Mr. James Maas.
Ballad .....A flower from my Angel Mother's Grave.....Miss Sallie de Angelis
Comic Song, ..The Horse Shoe...Mr. T. B. Butler.
Comic Refrain..Bah, Bah .....Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Ballad .....Bells of Memory...Miss Victoria Loftus.
Comic Ditty ..Oh that Watermelon .....Mr. John Fulton.
Finale .....Musicale .....Company.

Overture from the Bohemian Girl, PROF. BLAKENEY and Mr. MAURICE WILLIAMS.

MR. JAMES MAAS, and his Banjo.

COMIC NEGRO SKETCH ENTITLED
SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.

Sim Dipsey (a vegetable vender) .....Mr. T. B. Butler.
John Scone-Chewer (an actor).....Mr. H. Franklyn.
Peter B. Sweney (a theatrical manager).Mr. J. C. Davis.

MISS VICTORIA LOFTUS, in her repertoire of Serio-comic Songs and Ballads.

MR. JEF. DE ANGELIS, in his Dutch Specialities.

The Original Operatic Burlesque, entitled
SCENES BEHIND THE SCENES.

Jack, the call boy of the Theatre, } Miss Sallie de Angelis
a Prima Donna .....}
Pat, the Gasman at the Theatre.. Mr. James Maas.
Introducing the duet from "Lucia de Lammermoor."

MISS MINNIE ESMOND in her Unrivelled Specilities.

MISS DOLLY LOFTUS, the Infant Wonder, in her Vocal Specialities and Skipping Rope Dance.

The performance to conclude with a laughable absurdity, entitled—
SCHNEIDT A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

MARKETS closed for the Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Behera, 1,031 tons, Captain R. Pattie, sailed on the 16th inst. for Barcelona and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Jeffrey, 1,178 tons, Captain R. Young, sailed on the 16th inst. for Barcelona and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,078 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers.

THE steamer Llanarthen, 1,028 tons, Captain Henry Tom, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Bassorah (8th April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Llanarthen (s)	Tom	Bussorah, April 8.
16	Perin (s)	Smith	London, March 15.
	Clan Macduff (s) ..	Thomas ..	Liverpool, March 12.
	Inchcoutha (s)	Brown	Posrt Said, April 3.
17	Howden	Halm	Rio de Janeiro.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	H. M. S. Jumna ..	Church	England.
	I.G. Tenasserim(s)	Creagh.....	Kurrachee.
	I. G. Czarwitch ..	.....	Kurrachee.
	Behera (s)	Pattie	Marseilles.
	Lord Jeffrey (s) ..	Young	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Sidonian, to Marseilles, Genoa via Kurrachee.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin.

The steamer Columbian, Baldwin, to Jeddah, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

James Harkness—349 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum; 300 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindjee.
Martin Scott—165 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 334 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall; 6874 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ranjee.
Clan Stuart (s)—30 bales wool, Dayall Bhanjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 25 bales wool, Nundmull Sewjee.
Winton (s)—500 cwts gram dall, Bapoo Cucul; 105 cwts ginger, Luckmedass Narondass.
Khersonese—3,600 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Hutton (s)—96 bales wool, Hurjewan Vassonjee; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—964 cwts wheat, Razubally Ally Ruza.

FOR LONDON.

Tagus (s)—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 65 cwts gall, Joosub Meer; 10½ cwts indigo, Rasoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 72 cwts ginger, Luckmedass Narondass; 8 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Robert Jones—1,800 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Narcissus—31,512 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Airy—700 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kate (s)—750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
W. G. Davis—150 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Nyassa—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Julia David (s)—20,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Bellini (s)—300 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.
Sidonian (s)—1,807 cwts wheat, Swart, Latham and Co.
Athens (s)—18,000 cwts groundnuts 16,857 cwts wheat, 1,125 cwts gingelly seed and 2,008 cwts mowraflowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—24 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttow; 50 bales twist, B. and A. Hormarjee; 58 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Tyrwar Thavur; 213 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 18.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

In the matter of Act II of 1874 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate and Effects of Coja Cazar de Gregario, deceased.

Smith and F.—In the matter of the petition of Adrienne Skinderodian and others against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India R. V. Hearn.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

524-79—Tobin and R.—The Alliance Bank of Bombay vs Munchershaw Bezonjee and others—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decrees and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

76-81—Shapurjee and T.—Kevaldass Tricumdass vs Thacker Purshotum Heerjee—Payne and G.
83-81—In person—Asoojee Saloojee vs Jehangir Bezonjee—In person.
85-81—Hore C. and R.—Vizbhoodan dass Itcharam vs Asa Bhimji.
86-81—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ahmed Shaheb bin Mahomed Muckha.
90-81—Jefferson B. and D.—The Hon'ble Jno. J. Marriott and others vs Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and others—Pestonjee K. and Hearn, C. and L.
93-81—Crisgie L. and D.—L. A. Wallace and others vs Ahmed Cassum.
96-81—Chalk and W.—Balla Naikeen vs Tarra Naikeen and another.

Long Causes.

271-78—Jefferson, B. and D.—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.
512-79—R. M. Sayani—Munchershaw Bezonji vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and others—Smith and F.; Macfarlane and G.; Shapurjee and T.; Nanu and H.—Part heard.
313-80—Muljee and B.—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Ragoonath and others—Jefferson B. and D.
313-80—J. Macfarlane—Jan Mahomed Chalakcina and another vs Meya Baloomeya bin Shaikbhoy &c.—Moreshwur L. and Tand R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Fosken, Surg., on furlough.
Rowlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N. I., from leave, from Matheran.
Lord Ogilvey, Lieut., 10th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

APRIL 15.

Greig, Major, on duty, from Abbottabad.
Thornhill, Lieut., 37th Bengal N. I., on sick leave, from Barreilly.
Maxwell, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Lucknow.
Moir, Bt. Major, 17th Regt., on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Montgomery, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Unwin, 2nd Lieut., 4th Punjab Cavalry, on duty, to Tank.
Schneider, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Raymond, Vet.-Surg., on duty, to Mhow.
Wells, Lieut., 60th Rifles, on duty, to Dagshai.
Hay, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Deolalee.
Doyle, Surg., on duty, to Madras.
McKee, Surg., on duty, to Madras.
Peck, Surg., on duty, to Bengal.
Noel, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 16.

Sullivan, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Nandi, Surg., on duty, to Calcutta.
Benerji, Surg., on duty, to Calcutta.
Sedgefield, Surg., on duty, to Calcutta.
McGie, Surg., on duty to Calcutta.
Milward, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Love, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LINN-PEREIRA—April 15th, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Hyacinth Cleotilda, the beloved child of Mary and John Linn-Pereira, aged 3 months and 7 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALKER—April 9th, at Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1881.

TO-MORROW the Bi-metallist Conference meets at Paris, and we give in another column the official text of the Draft Resolution which France and the United States will propose. A more important paper, considered in relation to the high position of the nations bringing it forward, or in relation to its subject, that of the currencies of the world, is rarely brought to our notice. If authentic—and if it were not, it would hardly have remained so long uncontradicted—silver will be put back in its old relative position to gold, or else France and the United States are going to enact a monetary farce before the world. It must be remembered that the present Congress meets on a different footing altogether from the last one; and there is no ground whatever for saying that nothing will come of the Congress because that of 1878 came to nothing. Then the United States alone invited the nations to a Conference; the future of silver was unknown; there had been no experience of a drain of gold; the position of the various powers on the important question of mono-metallism or bi-metallism was unknown; the East alone had suffered from the depreciation of silver; and it was an open question whether silver could not of itself regain its old position. Within the past two years the face of things has changed entirely; America has drained Europe of nearly thirty millions sterling of gold, and there is no prospect of any cessation of the drain; France has lost gold, taking in its place silver to an extent which imperils her finances; Germany has been compelled to abandon, for the present at least, the idea of putting her currency on a gold basis, and her one-thaler pieces are still legal tender—Germany is in fact now on a bi-metallic basis, and there is but little prospect of her being able to put her currency on a gold one. England and America alone of all the Powers are in a position to maintain a gold mono-metallism; and of these two, America is willing to adopt a bi-metallic currency in case a sufficient number of the nations will unite on this policy. It is clear, therefore, that the Silver Conference which meets to-morrow, stands on an entirely different basis from that of 1878, and that the result of the Conference cannot be at all foreseen from the result of the past Conference.

The Resolution of the two inviting parties, France and the United States, may be stated concisely as follows:—(1) That bi-metallism has existed heretofore, and has only ceased within a few years; (2) The fact that the Continental mints coined silver in a fixed ratio to gold was sufficient to maintain the relative values of the two metals in spite of the vicissitudes in production; (3) Though two metals were used as money, the result was the same as mono-metallism; (4) This was of great value to really mono-metallist countries like England, on a gold currency and India on a silver currency; (5) When the coinage of silver was stopped, the homogeneous character of the two metals ceased; (6) There is a surplus of silver on the Continent and in the United States, which is an encumbrance, as it can command only a greatly reduced value outside those countries; (7) It is impossible to entirely demonetize silver because of the losses which must be borne, and because there is not gold enough to fill the void if silver be done away with; (8) A reversion to bi-metallism by a preponderating group of nations would restore the value of silver to its old relation to gold, and make it universal money. Actuated by the above considerations France and the United States will propose to the Conference the following Convention for the ratification of the several Governments:—(1) That the United States of America, the French Republic, and any other nations willing to join, shall form themselves into a Bi-metallist Union; (2) That gold and silver shall be admitted to free coinage at the ratio of 1 of gold to 15½ of silver; (3) That each nation shall retain its old form of coins; (4) Any one taking gold or silver to any mint of any of the nations joining the said Union shall have it coined free of expense; (5) The coinage shall be executed as speedily as possible; but immediate payment in coin shall be given, if wanted, at a charge not to exceed two per thousand; (6) Gold and silver coins shall both be legal tender to any amount in the States which have manufactured them; (7) Each State retains its right to its own subsidiary or token coinage, which shall be legal tender for the amount fixed by each State; (8) The fact of having an inconvertible paper currency shall not relieve a State from its obligation to coin any gold or silver offered for this purpose; (9) There shall be no import or export duty on gold or silver in ingots or in coin; (10) All the mints shall be opened for the purpose of coinage on the same date; (11) The Convention to remain in force till the year 1900, and be terminable then or at the end of every tenth year after that time on giving one year's notice; though the withdrawal of any State having less than twenty millions of inhabitants or having an inconvertible paper currency shall not break up the Union. The bases of the Convention as contained in the nine statements of the preamble, concisely given above, are, we think, incontrovertible. The Convention itself contained in the eleven proposed articles is one which all the leading powers, excepting only England and Germany, may and probably will join. At least, if France and the United States are agreed, we see no reason at all why Italy, Austria, Russia, and most of the smaller powers should not join them. That the two first named powers are agreed is seen from the public declaration of their Governments. Furthermore, they would hardly unite to propose a Convention which did not meet with the full concurrence of both. Again, it is hardly to be expected that even the smaller States of the Latin Union, such as Belgium and Switzerland, now on a bi-metallic basis, though with a restricted silver coinage, will have the desire or the ability to maintain a single gold currency when the leading Continental powers are on bi-metallism. The advantage to the smaller States of the free circulation of coins throughout the Latin Union has been very great, and must far outweigh any speculative advantage to be derived from an isolated mono-metallism. A Convention, therefore, which is brought forward by America and France conjointly, the principle of which the Italian Government has already signified its approval of, and which was supported by the representative of Austria at the last Conference, must, we think, receive the support of that "preponderating group of nations" which its authors consider all that is necessary to restore silver to its old relation to gold. Excepting only England, whose adhesion to any system of bi-metallism no one could possibly expect, and Germany, who could hardly be expected to admit in full the mistake of attempting a gold currency, the proposed Convention should have the support of all the influential nations—a number sufficient to place silver firmly on its old ratio to gold.

We must admit that while we have been unable to detect a weak spot in the argument that the proposed Conference must result in a practical bi-metallism, we recognise the fact that the great financiers of Europe and America have no faith in such a result. With all the facts before them—facts which, if tending in the direction we have indicated, would put silver to 60d.—this article still remains at its old figure. If any of the leading European bankers believed that the proposed Conference would result in bi-metallism, it is certain that purchases would be made of silver which would greatly enhance its price. We confess that we are unable to reconcile the apparently clear road to bi-metallism, which France and the United States have made with the indifference of the shrewd financiers of Europe and America. But still more unable are we to reconcile the step already taken by France and America with anything but success. These two Governments know the feeling of every nation on the currency question, and we are hardly able to conceive the possibility of their uniting to bring forward a proposition which will be rejected. Further, we fail to see how it will be in the interests of any nation to oppose it. England will not accept bi-metallism herself, but she will be glad to see it adopted by others both on account of India and in the interests of trade generally. Nor is there anything selfish in England's course; her policy, her traditions, and her immense monetary transactions are all based on a gold mono-metallism, which has stood the test of more than half a century. Her adhesion is not necessary to bi-metallism, and it could not be given without upsetting values and creating immense confusion throughout that country. Germany will not accept bi-metallism without reserve; but she realises that, without some such action on the part of others, she must give up all idea of a single gold currency for herself. Austria and Italy have always been in favour of bi-metallism. The smaller Continental States must follow the lead of the larger ones. We believe, therefore, that the International Conference which will meet to-morrow will result in bi-metallism, though it may be that time will be taken to bring it into operation, lest there should be an upsetting of values if any sudden change were made. France and the United States have the power to rehabilitate silver. Having the power, we do not believe that they would have declared the intention to do so, unless they were determined to carry it out. All nations are adversely affected by the present instability of silver, and none has any interest in opposing its restitution. In spite, therefore, of the disbelief on the part of financiers at home we look for practical bi-metallism as the result of the Conference.

THE long and bitter struggle between the German Empire and the Catholic Church is beginning to show signs of coming to a close, or at least losing its more aggravated circumstances of mutual hostility. The *Germania*, the leading organ of the Catholic party, speaks with much hopefulness of such a result; and newspapers of all classes of opinion, except the most advanced Liberal and Jewish journals, do not conceal their desire to see the end of a *régime* which displayed many of the ignoble characteristics of religious persecution. That the Radical Press and the journals influenced by Hebrew capital should follow a policy of illiberalism and persecution, at the very time that the Socialists and Jews are themselves crying out against the abundant measure of ill-usage that has been dealt out to them in recent years is one of those psychological puzzles, that party politics so frequently give examples of. Fortunately they represent a small portion of the intelligence of Germany. Several recent clerical appointments have been approved by the Government in a manner that was almost complimentary to the new incumbents. The Catholic hierarchy has not been slow to advance half way to meet this spirit of reconciliation. The Bishop of Strasburg in his Easter pastoral to his faithful Alsatians has gone so far as to tell them it is their duty to pray for their little-loved sovereign, the Emperor William. "The events of recent times," he writes, "have necessarily interrupted in our diocese this universal custom. The Holy Father, Leo the Thirteenth, whose providential mission it seems to be to re-establish universal peace in the Church, directs us by special letter of the 12th January to conform ourselves to this Catholic custom and to pray for the Emperor, our reigning sovereign, and his dynasty. It is our duty to beg of God that he may grant to him true happiness and to the Catholic Church within his dominions peace and prosperity. To pray for the Emperor is the same as to pray for the Church, for our country, and for ourselves." In spite of the pious ingenuity of the last sentence, it will hardly be accepted by the most devout of Alsatians as an axiom or a dogma. The good Bishop evidently tried very hard to gild the pill which the Sovereign Pontiff had ordered him to administer, but it is to be feared that the invocations most frequently offered up in the ravished provinces will be to that God of battles to whom Sir Richard Temple attributes the divine qualities of hardening man's hearts against their enemies. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to observe that a persecution, that at all times was unnecessary and discreditable to a great Empire like Germany, is within a measurable distance of disappearing from the records of an age which above all things censures violence done to consience and religious opinion.

THERE will be some surprise at the fact that the Government of Bombay, forwarding to the Supreme Government the public memorial with regard to the overbridge so urgently wanted at Nesbit Lane, have not seen their way to support the prayer of the memorial. By their Resolution of the 24th June, 1868, Government declared that in their opinion this overbridge was essential; and a regard for the continuity of their policy should, it may fairly be urged, have led them either to stick to this Resolution, or to show cause for departing from it. This latter Government does not attempt to do in the letter we publish in another column—unless we are to take the considerations offered with regard to the difficulty of building an overbridge as intended to supply what is certainly a felt want. But these difficulties—with the exception of the new stores depôt—were in existence in 1868, when, notwithstanding them, the overbridge was declared to be essential. If the stores depôt really make all the difference, the public will be anxious to know why such an obstructive depôt was sanctioned. We think it very possible that the means suggested for lessening the evil caused at present will, to a certain extent, have the desired effect. We doubt, indeed, if the proposed road will take away much of the traffic that at present seeks to pass direct from Mazagon to Byculla. But it will do something in that direction. And the proposal to shift the points is such an obvious improvement that we are afraid some one must be seriously to blame for not having insisted on the Railway doing that years ago. But we shall still have in our midst, for the benefit of the Railway Company, a nuisance which would not be tolerated in any other large town—a nuisance against which the citizens of Bombay have every constitutional right to protest, seeing that the Government itself, though they now unfortunately seem disposed to put up with the partial remedy suggested, have by their own Resolution declared it to be altogether intolerable.

IT looks for the moment as if Greece, and not Turkey, would destroy the concert in the East of Europe, which has been so laboriously built up during the last few months. The Ambassadors at Constantinople, after a series of protracted meetings, were understood to have come to an agreement as to the new frontier about a month ago; but they imposed on themselves the strictest secresy as to the details of the arrangements. Those were to be proclaimed, after communication with the various Governments, at Athens and Constantinople simultaneously. This has now been done, as on the 8th we were informed that the Great Powers had presented a peremptory Collective Note at Athens, notifying that the proposed Greek frontier is to include the southern portion of Thessaly, a strip of Epirus, and Prevesa (dismantled). The proposal that Crete should be added, which had been made by Turkey herself with the view of preserving for Turkey the whole of Epirus, was apparently abandoned. We have not heard that Turkey has consented to the proposed line; but we may perhaps see in the appointment of a successor to Mr. Goschen an indication that no further difficulty in this critical matteris apprehended at Constantinople. In Greece, however, it is clear that proposals which fall considerably short of the Berlin line have been received with great dissatisfaction, and have won only a grudging assent even on the part of the Government. On the day before the presentation of the Collective Note we were informed that the Great Powers had agreed to guarantee the fulfilment of the Porte's promise to surrender certain territory to Greece. The demand for a fresh guarantee, therefore, which, as we learnt on Saturday, was coupled with the Government acceptance of the terms, can only have been intended to produce the hitch which we now learn has been its effect.

WE make room to-day for the last of the letters on the "private pratice" question, which we can afford to insert. In doing so we may note that we have heard with the greatest regret that it has been decided that in future the First Physician of our Chief Hospital is not to be available for consulting purposes. We have said enough to show that we regard his solution of a question—which has unhappily been complicated by other irrelevant considerations—as an injury, not somuch to Dr. Cook, as to the profession and the public. We feel sure that if this view were properly put before Government, a reconsideration of the question might even now be obtained. If the profession in Bombay would set on foot a memorial to His Excellency in Council, in which the whole matter should be gone into on public grounds, we can at least guarantee that it will be numerously and influentially signed by the public.

WE give in another column the reply of the Marquis of Hartington to the memorial recently sent him from Kanara against the abandonment of the Karwar line. The memorial, we hear, received upwards of 3,000 signatures, the rolls of which were sent on by the Bombay Government to the home authorities. The Marquis's answer is of course the only answer a Secretary of State, who found himself in the presence of what was certainly a *jait accompli*, could give; and we are afraid the people of Karwar have nothing to do but to try to be as hopeful as His Lordship as to the ultimate good to the country that may accrue from the arrangements that have received the final sanction of the Secretary of State. And if care has been taken—and we have reason to know that it has—to free all through traffic from various duties, we hope it may be found that the railway, even as projected, will be of great use to Kanara as well as to Goa.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

III.—THE PARIAH DOG.

Then felt we like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent upon a peak in Darien.

BUT we were not looking into a copy of Chapman's Homer for the first time; we had caught the first glimpse of the East; our steamer was slowly steering into Port Said; our hearts were big with wonder; our necks were strained; our lips were silent with a wild surmise. Among us there were weary old Indians who sighed as they left the last tokens of civilisation, who looked forward to dark days of cholera, sunstroke, fever, and enlarged and painful livers. But we were young then, cloyed with the homely joys of old England, anticipant of a bright future; and here at last was Port Said, the gate of the Orient, where we would see dark forms, and hear strange oaths, and be shocked with excess of nudity. We were the first to get to shore. Crowds of Bedouin donkey-boys surrounded us, we capitulated to the enemy and distributed ourselves on sundry infirm beasts, which were roused to some show of exertion by the euphoious epithets and cunningly applied torture of the young Bedouins. Then it was, while careering recklessly among the waves of venerable though abusive Arabs, under a sweltering sun whilst running our lungs and British constitution by foetid and Tartarean odours, that we first saw the pariah dog. We were not violently enamoured of him then, and as far as we can remember, we have not been since; now if we can trust our normal bias of opinion, shall we be enamoured of him at any future time, unless we are lying on our death-bed, and so inclined to look back with regret even to the uncleanest beast of this dear old world. A pariah's general appearance is not respectable. Whether it is owing to what some have held forth that Cain's offspring have become embodied in the pariah race, or from a naturally debooshed mind, but true it is that the pariah is a vagabond on the face of the earth. Of his capacity of virtue many have doubted the existence. He does occasionally bite an obese baboo, but this in itself does not tend to prove much. No pariah dog has ever been known to dash gallantly into the foaming flood and save unheard of numbers of lives, or sit on his masteres breast through hurricanes of wind and snow, regardless of personal comfort, or crawl to his dead master's grave and expire to soft music, or to do any other like heroic deeds, which have become of every-day occurrence among our English dogs. It feels that life is short and precarious and must be carefully treasured. His inclinatious to vice on the other hand are glaring even to the eye of a babe. He has no family ties; home is to him a by-word of mockery. He is one of the few animals that is not a god. You will never see a Brahmin bowing down to a pariah dog, though he will lose himself in adoration of a cow or a crocodile. The baniahs make a sort of compromise. They throw out bones and offal, but even there they refuse to do actual worship. Few British men miss an opportunity of kicking a pariah. There is a secret sympathy between one's leg and the thigh bone of the out-cast, a strong magnetism that acts destructively to the welfare of the latter. The pariah has obscure and vitiated tastes. A good dish of sewer washings is to him a luxury of no mean degree. He holds a ghoul's banquet over haunches of last year's meat; a new sepulchre makes him quite weak in the head with extremity of joy. His eye is keen for dying cattle. So far he has a conscience in that he will not hasten death or perhaps he feels his appetite whetted as he sees his dinner slowly getting ready, just as your true epicure will snuff up the smell of his viands standing at his kitchen door. His courage is not super-abundant. It does not inconvenience him very much. His red eye only flashes wrath at a distance; it is not given to flashing within reach of a rock, at least to no great extent; not so much as to hinder him having urgent business elsewhere. His vocal powers are not of the first order. He has not the deep bay of the hound, or the shrill trèble of the terrier. To hear and appreciate all the infinite varieties of the vagabond's bark, yell, scream, and howl, one ought to be down with fever on a hot, close, moonlit night, without mosquito curtains, and possessed with the juicy flesh of a babe. Then his soft bellaby steals on one's ear with the silver music of a Peruvian earthquake. We naturally slide into shrilling numbers, as the fair music of blasphemy smooths our downy pillows. Nevertheless the compass of an able-bodied and even tolerably devilish pariah's voice is astonishingly great. But his favourite note is *e* sharp, two or three octaves above the piano's highest bar. For hours together he will gaily trill on this note, till one would almost think that he's in love or grieved with chronic indigestion. His best friend is fain to—safely out of it—bamboo, to relieve if possible, the poor sufferer's agony. Somehow he gets relieved pretty often in my compound, perhaps my servants are humaner than other men. It is needless to dwell on the general shape of a pariah. Alas! it is too well known. His colour is any shade. He has fat pasture lands on his shaggy side for countless hordes of energetic fleas. He grazes among them at times, but he generally keeps them as a reserve against a rainy day—a stock in hand on which he can fall back when other means of sustenance fail him; for instance, when his sewer dries up or when offal is low in the market. At such times he will prop himself up against a tree and take a most hearty meal of the fatted denizens of his rank old hide. A pariah always has some raw place on him. Perhaps he is torn with it; perhaps it was chipped by his getting accidentally into the way of a stone; perhaps a fellow passer by snapped it out for his midday meal. But a red bleeding place is his unfailing characteristic, and around it hovered eager flies, about a generation for each day. To say that the pariah is a thief would be flattering him too much; it is not well to view him so leniently. He takes it as an insult to his ingennity if one gives him a bone. He would far rather steal it. It is not known for certain that he stole anything from his brothers and sisters before he was born. Lack of opportunity doubtless prevented him. For deep morphine sloth a pariah dog would take the prize against any old Egyptian mummy. He will part with his best thigh bone or his favourite rib, with its pasture land and all, rather than get out of the way of a carriage. He will emit a plaintive howl and then turn over and die, but to get out of the way would be against the moral code he learnt from his mother. Besides his natural vices, he ever casts a longing eye on his fellow-man's. He loves a drunkard, an opium-eater, or a cast-out misbegotten, diseased beggar. For this reason he came along and crowded old Lazarus so, when the latter was getting a precarious living by hanging round tables. You don't read of Dives being extra troubled in that way, because he was a man of position and respectability, and pariahs don't consort with such. They are too high-minded to hanker round the great. They prefer a tottering falsy or a delirium tremens, on whom they can bestow their humanity. Some travellers affirm that pariahs turn out in packs occasionally, and hunt the nimble fawn and hare through woody vale and grassy lea. They have long since given up that line of business. It required too great an expense of time and capital. They hunt still, but it is only in a small way, and then not in packs. It is the ancestral Bengal shikar which one sees every careful mother morning and evening enjoying with the heads of her numerous family on her lap. Details are needless if not painful. The pariahs are greatly addicted to it. Occasionally a pariah dog goes mad. He has a failing that way. He then gets reckless of life and property. All his virtues leave him. He has a hankering desire for fame, be it ever so short, so he starts off through the town amid a whirlwind of bricks and rock. He aint troubled with too many bosom friends. His calamities generally bring him to an early grave. The friends of his boyhood then assemble in tears, and in sorrow, and divide his remains as mementoes. Such is the dire fate o over-vaulting ambition. Pariahs don't believe in burying; their friends and relatives always take all that off their hands.

Farewell to the Pariah! His virtues are his own; and he is welcome to them. His vices are also peculiar to himself. He is a true type of the east, along with rufas, brahmans, and fatted tigers, so let me not curse him; let me rather growl and throw something heavy at him. It will ease my mind.

EUDEMON.

JOTTINGS.

SOME one writes in the English *Times* that now the war is over there will be a surplus of three or four millions a year. This view appears to be borne out by the Budget of 1881-82. The ordinary revenue is 61,601,000 and the expenditure is 60,446,000. But the former includes such exceptional receipts as three millions from the English exchequer and 61,000 from the frontier operations, and the latter such exceptional charges as 1½ million for the famine fund, 790,000 on frontier railways, and 2,271,000 war expenses. Deducting these, the revenue is 58,540,000 and the expenditure 55,885,000, or a surplus of nearly three millions. And this can easily be increased by at least one million under estimate for opium.

* * *

BUT it must not be forgotten that if it were not for opium there would be a deficit of 3½ millions, that is, the ordinary revenue would be only 50 millions and the expenditure 53½. Are we justified in considering India solvent so long as we rely upon opium to balance our accounts? Our solvency exists by the sufferance of China, and there is already a strong party in the House of Commons who favour the abolition of Government traffic in opium. Obviously we cannot be said to be so certain of our revenue, but that at any moment we might not be called upon to reduce 3½ millions of our expenditure.

* * *

How could we do it? If silver were to right itself we would get three millions at once. Failing that, two millions might be taken from the army, one million from public works, and half a million by parings from other accounts. Considering the position of Government as the landlord of the country, would it be right to reduce public works? And considering the absolute necessity for a strong army, would it be right to impair its efficiency? Doubtless economy is practicable, but two millions would mean a tangible reduction in strength.

* * *

WE would not reduce public works, and we would maintain an efficient army; but we would recognise the fact that the India of to-day is vastly different from the India of thirty years ago, and regulate the pay of all officers, civil and military, accordingly. Major Baring preaches economy, but we see no proof of it in the Budget, where the cost of every service is higher than in 1879-80.

* * *

IT is just this. We have a net revenue of six or seven millions from opium—very large and very precarious. We are not justified in counting upon it as a certainty, and therefore we should regulate our expenditure as if it did not exist. We should in fact treat it as capital, not as revenue, and apply it to productive works or to extinction of debt. While India is crying out for canals and railways, and it is necessary to borrow money to make them, it would be a round-about way to pay off an old debt and contract a fresh one. Therefore it would be more direct to apply the net revenue from opium to productive works without circumlocution. Whatever profit would be gained from these works would then be a permanent addition to the Indian revenue placed beyond the reach of the Chinese Government or the philanthropists to affect it. And by the time these profits amount to seven millions a year, it is possible that the Chinese will no longer want our opium, and we could afford to let it slip from our grasp as a highly immoral monopoly.

* * *

LONDON is the key of India; and it is just as possible to get as much and more information about India in the India House as it is to get it in Bombay or Calcutta. Recognise this fact and abolish the Governor-General and his Council. Take Mr. Bright's advice and divide India into Presidencies, each with its Governor and Council corresponding direct with the Secretary of State. On taking their pensions all such officers might be *ex-officio* members of the Council of India, and bound to attend its sittings for a certain term of each year in consideration of the special pension they receive. They should do this for five years after returning to England, and then retire finally from public life.

* * *

FIVE-THOUSAND POUNDS a year is as much as any Governor should receive, and £3,000 a year is perhaps more than any Councillor is worth. Obviously we do not want Councillors, Secretaries, and Commissioners all together. The Councillors should do the work of the Commissioners. They exist in the Revenue Department for no other reason than this, that there are Judges in the High Court, and the Judicial Department would have better prizes than the Revenue. It should be better for many reasons that the Judges of the High Court should not be eligible to a seat in Council, their independence would be secured, and their servility to Government would be put an end to. The end of a judicial career should be an Honourable Justice of the High Court. The end of a revenue career an Honourable Member of Council. Revenue Commissioners have no *raison d'être*. There might have been some reason for their existence when there were no railroads and few roads, but now, when there is hardly any place more than a day's ride from a railway, their existence is superfluous.

* * *

COLLECTORS and Judges might be paid £1,500 to £2,000 a year according to service. Assistants might commence on £350, get £400 after the first examination, and £500 after the second. Then rise by £25 a year to £1,000, and then by selection to be Collector or Judge.

* * *

ACTING allowances, when there is no increase of work, are ridiculous. A First Assistant at Ahmedabad goes on leave and a Second Assistant at Nasik is then called Acting First, and draws an acting allowance. He does not do a stroke of extra work, yet he gets a handsome allowance for doing nothing. Nothing for nothing should be the motto, —no extra allowance for doing nothing extra.

* * *

TRAVELLING allowances should not be made a source of profit. A Collector gets Rs. 150 a month and First Assistant Rs. 200. The former covers the whole district, the latter only a portion. The conclusion is obvious that the Rs. 200 is a profit to the First Assistant. The Second Assistant gets Rs. 100 a month, and he has to travel as much as a First Assistant. Either the First gets more or the Second gets less than what he should be allowed. Revise the allowances—Rs. 100 a month all the year round is as much as should be given, considering that for six months officers do not travel.

* * *

FROM a guarantee of 5 per cent. on unlimited capital to no guarantee at all was a long step. It should pass through the modified guarantee phase before the end is reached. Giving waste lands in the country is nonsense. Railways are made in populous parts, and there are no waste lands in populous parts which would tempt a railway projector except, perhaps, sufficient to build a station upon. Let Government determine the lines to be built, make a rough survey or [illegible] and estimate the cost. Put them into the market with a guarantee that the company shall receive 3 per cent. on the estimated cost for five years from the date of the line being opened, and take securities that the company shall work the line for twenty years. This is the way to push on railways.

* * *

CONSIDERING the present abundance of money and the probable rise in silver, we might expect twenty millions would be applied to railways in one year, if such schemes were offered to the public now.

* * *

IF we must borrow, why not borrow in the cheapest market? Why drain India of her money? It is all wanted for the local industries and for the land, and by raising the loans here, capital is diverted from the channels where it would do the most good.

T.

MATHERAN.

APRIL 16.

HAD the date appointed for taking the census been the 17th April instead of the 17th February, 1881, Matheran would have been credited with a very large population, while the number of inhabitants of Bombay, as shown by the returns taken, would have been

TELEGRAMS.

ENTRY OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS IN KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Sirdar Muhamad Hashim Khan, the Amir's Governor, entered Kandahar on the 16th. The Afghan Cavalry occupy Kokeran in place of our Cavalry Brigade. The Amir's infantry enter Kandahar on the 21st, and take over the city guards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The bulletin issued last midnight states that the improvement in the Earl of Beaconsfield's condition continues.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The transport Crocodile, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Suez Canal on the 15th inst.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 16.

The assassins of the late Czar were hanged to-day.

The Russian import duty on raw jute is now forty copecks per pood (36 lbs).

THE GREEK QUESTION.

ATHENS, APRIL 16.

The leaders of the Opposition party here condemn the policy of the Greek Government. The ambiguity of Greece's acceptance of the proposals made by the Powers will possibly delay the settlement of the frontier question.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the 15th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta left here on the 15th instant

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1s. 7¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ do. do.	91½
3 do. Consols for account	100⅜
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	52⅛
Oriental Bank shares	£20-10
Chartered do.	£24

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13,200,000,	Dec.	£900,000
Bills Discounted	£20,700,00,	Dec.	£200,000
Bullion	£26,200,000,	Dec.	£800,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44 per cent.

Departures.—Sestos, Inchmaree, and Catherston.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Total week's sales of Cotton .. .. 42,000 bales.

,,	of which Surats	3,000	,,
,,	Week's Imports of Cotton	91,000	,,
,,	,, Surats	18,000	,,
,,	Stock of Cotton	803,000	,,
,,	,, Surats	91,000	,,
,,	Stock of Cotton in London.	41,000	,,

The markets will be closed on account of Easter holidays till Tuesday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 17, 6-30 A.M.

Mail-steamer Ancona, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 17, 2-40 P.M.

Mail-steamer Bokhara, from Australia, arrived.

THE report of Saturday's proceedings in the Malcolmson Court-Martial is published in a supplement this morning.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON, successor to Mr. Gay in the Accountant-Generalship, has arrived in Bombay from Allahabad, and takes charge to-day.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—"Would you not be surprised to hear that at this season, when invalid soldiers from all parts of India, many of them seriously ill, and deaths occurring frequently, are collected for embarkation at Deolali Depôt, that there is no Protestant chaplain there : "It is almost incredible, but, I deeply regret to say, true. Comment appears to me quite superfluous."

PLAGUE reports from Bagdad for the 4th, 5th, and 6th April show two hundred and fifty-two cases and one hundred and nineteen deaths at Nijef. The disease has appeared at the village of Dissim, near Jarra. Bagdad continues clean.

ONE day last week the vestry of the church at Nowahera was broken open, and plate to the value of six hundred rupees stolen.

THE Minister of the Colonies at Lisbon has telegraphed to the Governor-General of Goa that he was about to sign the contract for the construction of the railway to Marmagao.

A SHORT time back, the same paper says, it was the general impression at Cabul, that the Ameer intended to attack Ayoub Khan, even at Herat, if His Highness's troops did not encounter him at some spot nearer Kandahar, as at Girishk. Sirdar Mahomed Hussein Khan, ex-Governor of Jellalabad, was mentioned as the probable leader of the expedition.

THERE is a rumour in Cabul, the Lahore paper imforms us, to the effect that General Mir Ahmed Khan, the Ameer's late Envoy to the Viceroy, proceeds on a second mission to India.

IT is stated that certain serious charges have lately been brought against a subordinate postal officer at Calcutta by a clerk, and that the case is now under departmental investigation, and may probably come before a criminal court.

AN official report of the proceedings of the installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, on the 25th ultimo, has been published by the Dewan. It contains the Viceroy's Proclamation, Mr. Adam's speech, His Highness's Proclamation, and the congratulatory addresses of various bodies and His Highness's replies thereto.

THE *Pioneer* thinks it will be well to be "explicit" in regard to the occupation of Pishnee, and informs us that the matter now stands as follows :—"The Indian Government wish to make arrangements for holding the Kojak permanently, but the sanction of the Home Government has not yet been given to this. It is believed, however, that it will be accorded. In the present interests it is a little premature to say the occupation is actually to be permanent ; although we sincerely hope the Indian Government will refuse to accept any other arrangement." If they do refuse, of course the Home Government will have to give way with the best grace it can command. It is obvious that no mere Home Government could stand up against the *Pioneer* and the Government of India.

THE reason for the *Pioneer's* "explicitness" in this matter is to be found in the following announcement from the *Englishman* of a previous statement by the Allahabad organ :—"Notwithstanding the statements of a positive kind that have appeared, no decision has been arrived at with regard to the permanent occupation of the country up to the Kojak on the evacuation of Kandahar. The assertion that a settlement to this effect has been determined upon by the Government of India and communicated to the Home Government, and only awaits the formal sanction of the latter, is incorrect. Though the Kojak may be held for some time, the probabilities are that the original decision to retire to Quetta will be followed out, and all the preparations have been completed for the commencement of the operation."

THE Waziri Expedition, the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* considers, started in good time in order to shut the stable door after the horse has been stolen. "The Waziris, it appears, have already cut their crops and have vanished, whilst the mules and camels of the Commissariat, not to mention the asses belonging to that department, have been collecting for action. The Bitannis are in our pay, but Jandola, whence it is, we believe, one march into the Waziri country, has often been the rendezvous for the Waziris when contemplating raids into our territory. The Waziris muster 10,000 fighting men, all, as a rule, very hungry, and it is difficult to know how they are to exist without thieving, though, of course, it may be questioned why they are to exist at all. A lesson to the perfidious Bitannis might, *en passant*, usefully employ the apparently collapsing Waziri Expedition."

GENERAL GORDON'S column at Bannu, writes a correspondent to an up-country paper, has been increased up to a total strength of about 3,500 men, so as to be quite capable of independent action, and can no longer be regarded as a reserve merely. This column is the one that in all probability will finally occupy Makin, the capital of the Mahsud Waziris). Its advance will offer great advantages to the survey officers. Two important peaks west of Makin will probably give an observation over an immense tract of Afghan territory, possibly extending as far west as the hills bordering the route between Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, to say nothing of the wide opening for frontier topography.

A TELEGRAM from Tank, April 12th, to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, states :—Some of the sections of the Waziris seem disposed to accede to the Government terms, but the whole tribe is not unanimous about coming in at present. The usual Government proclamation has been sent, and should have reached Kaniguram yesterday ; should the conditions imposed not be accepted, an advance will take place. The Commissariat takes sixteen days' rations, and shou'd the tribes not be reduced to submission within that time, the force will return toward Zam in order to revictual, when a second advance, in conjunction with the Reserve Brigade at Bannu, will be made. The horizon is extremely cloudy, and should heavy rain fall, a delay in the advance must occur, as the river Zam becomes impassable in the rains."

WE have received from the Survey Department an excellent map showing "the locations of the Waziri tribes on the British frontiers."

THE late heavy rain has caused a high flood in Silhet, which is likely to do considerable damage to the *Boro* rice crop, but in most of the other districts in Assam the rain benefited the tea and other crops. The extent to which cattle-disease has raged during the last few months in Kachar can be judged of from the fact that 4,445 ascertained deaths have been reported.

MESSRS. ARCHER, LEVEY AND CO., mining agents and promoters of the "Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Co., Limited," have addressed a letter to the editor of the *Indian Daily News*, which will be found in another column, and on which the *News* remarks :—"We would draw attention to the letter from Messrs. Archer, Levey and Company. We regret the tone in which it is conceived and written. It is a tone which is an injustice to us, and an unfairness to Messrs. Archer, Levey and Company themselves. It places them in an unfavourable light before the public. There is no need to search far afield for our motives in alluding to the Mahabagh affair. All we have to consider in such cases, is how best to do the duty which as journalists we owe to the public. Moved by that spirit, we should have been glad if Messrs. Archer, Levey and Company had sent us a clear statement of their case. We should have published that statement as willingly as we published the statement of Mr. Devereux—subject, of course, to the ordinary rules which govern the discussion of a subject, in which the general body of the public are presumed to have an interest. We are sorry that Messrs. Archer, Levey and Company have not adopted such a course—a course we thought, from their sending us Mr. Devereux's letter, they were about to follow. It is to their interest, and to the interest of the public generally, that this 'business speculation,' as they call it, should be thoroughly understood. The matter is a far wider one than any dispute between a particular firm and a particular newspaper. It affects the general prospects of mining enterprise in Bengal, and in this way has a large bearing upon the development of the mineral resources of the province. Messrs. Archer, Levey and Company go out of their way to impute to us motives which we can only repudiate. We have done nothing they did not themselves invite us to do ; nothing we have not done honestly, and with a single eye in the interest of the public. We would not notice their threat, if we could find an excuse to overlook it. Under all the circumstances of the case we regard that threat as a mistake. We should have been glad, for the sake of mining enterprise in India generally, if Messrs. Archer, Levey and Company had given us a justification to endorse their views of the Mahabagh deposit ; but if threats are to take the place of arguments and evidence, we resign ourselves to the duty of accepting any challenge that may be offered us."

THE frequent changes of station to which officers of Volunteer Corps are liable in this country, if in Government employ, has, on the representation of the Government of the North-West Provinces, procured sanction from the Government-General in Council for the formation of an unattached list for Volunteer officers, to enable them to retain their commission when, from the nature of their civil duties, they are transferred from the stations at which their corps are located. It has, in consequence, been ordered that, in the event of a Volunteer officer of not less than three years' service, who has passed all his examinations, being moved from one station to another by the Government under which he is serving, and thereby being obliged to resign his position in the corps to which he belonged at the time of his transfer, he may be brought on the strength of a Volunteer corps at his new station as a supernumerary in the rank which he held in his former regiment, with the concurrence of the officers and men of the new corps. He will be brought permanently on the strength of his new corps on the occurrence of a vacancy.

IT is notified in General Orders that General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G. C. B., having assumed the command of the Forces in India, is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 7th April, 1881 :—To be Acting Military Secretary Major J. Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General. To be Persian Interpreter, Brevet-Colonel H. Moore, C. B., C. I. E., Bombay Staff Corps. To be Aides-de-Camp, Captain F. J. W. Eustace, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant G. Haines, 1-6th Foot. To be Surgeon, Surgeon-Major R. W. Davies, Army Medical Department.

THE rough estimates of the census returns for the Punjab give the population as follows :—British Territory, males 10,190,083 ; females 8,597,098 ; total 18,787,181. Native States, males 2,106,359 ; females 1,746,923 ; total, 3,853,232, giving 22,640,463 as the whole population of the Punjab. The population given above is exclusive of Lahoul and Spiti, the census of which cannot be taken till the melting of the snow opens the passes. The census of 1868, excluding these two tracts, gave 17,600,736 as the total population of British Territory ; so that the increase during the last thirteen years has been somewhat less than six and three-quarters per cent., or not much more than half what it was expected to be.

THE resolution of the Government of India on the irrigation revenue report of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1879-80 has only lately been published, the original report not having been sent in till December last. On the whole the results are satisfactory. The total capital expended on canals up to the end of the year was Rs.6,29,98,951. The total net revenue of the year was Rs. 28,52,872. This is 4·54 per cent. on the gross capital, 4·56 per cent. on the capital actually expended on works, and 6·09 per cent. on the capital expended on works in complete operation. Large reductions have also been made during the last three years in the outstanding balances of collections. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was only 1 per cent. of the demand.

THERE is a good deal of excitement amongst the Hindu community of Calcutta in consequence of the late decision of the High Court that purdah-nashin women are liable to arrest under a decree of the Court, coupled with the fact that three ladies, members of respectable families, have since been arrested. A local native paper tells its countrymen that the remedy lies in their own hands, and gives them the following good advice :—"Either never lend money to purdah ladies or do not take out execution, or let the relations of the lady arrested pay down the decretal amount and costs, before she is removed from the house. Let there be an understanding of this kind between the different members of the Hindu community, and then the sanctity of the zenana need not be violated ; otherwise the law must be justly and impartially executed without any distinction between the sexes."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following telegram from its Kandahar correspondent dated April 11th:—"The announcement of the withdrawal from Kandahar is a heavy blow to the British. The people, hating us as conquerors, now despise us as fools unable to profit by the fruits of victory. They draw an unfavourable comparison between Russian and British systems of policy. They extol the unswerving advance of Russia, unchecked by waterless deserts, and scoff at the hesitation and indecision of England, and are convinced that fear of Russia is the cause of the evacuation. They declare that the retention, coupled with a firm government, is possible ; and that the province is capable of being held by a few troops. They add, they feared what has happened and hence held aloof. Abdul Rahman's representative, though he has obtained four lacs of rupees to pay his troops, permits tyrannical extortions. The villagers' rising in favour of Ayoub is certain ; he is stronger since the collapse of the threatened rebellion."

THE Santhals are to be punished for their late misconduct by having a large number of additional police quartered on them. Thus the bungalow of Nargang and seventeen villages in the bungalow of Katikand, in Damin-i-koh, will have to provide for two head constables and 25 constables for three months at a cost of Rs. 811. Certain villages in taluqs Kanna and Jartal are to be saddled with one sub-inspector, two head constables, and 25 constables for three months at a cost of Rs. 886, and twenty-four villages in different taluqs in Tappa Handwa are to have two head constables and twenty constables quartered on them for three months, at a cost of Rs. 623.

OF the progress of the Ceylon pearl fishing operations, the Colombo *Times* of the 8th instant tells us :—"The divers have now been at work a good month, which was the time originally advertised for the fishing to last. The weather has been most favourable, and all the boats and divers ample, but the health of the station excellent, the attendance of buyers large, and the arrangements by the officials perfect in every way. The original estimate of produce given by Captain Donnan was Rs. 4,00,000. The results thus far have exceeded this amount by nearly Rs. 1,00,000, and we suppose we may calculate upon a further Rs. 1,00,000 being secured, which would leave a net amount for the public revenue, after all expenses are paid, of Rs. 5,50,000 which will, no doubt, be regarded as extremely satisfactory."

THE King of Hawaii left Yokohama on the 16th March *en route* for Shanghai, from whence he will continue his tour round the world.

THE body of the late Second Lieutenant the Hon. Richard Westenra, who died at Bombay from fever contracted whilst serving with his regiment in Aghanistan, arrived at Monaghan on the 23rd February, and was interred in the family mausoleum within the grounds of Rossmore Castle, by the side of the coffin containing the remains of the late Lord Rossmore, father of the deceased officer.

WHEN the last mail from Australia left Melbourne, an official announcement had been published, stating that the list of awards to exhibitors at the International Exhibition would be declared at a public ceremonial by the Governor of Victoria on the 22nd of March. The full results, therefore, may be expected to be made known to Indian exhibitors on the arrival of the next Australian mail, a fortnight hence. It is understood that a fairly large number of prizes have been won by Indian exhibits, and in tea the contributors to the Syndicate's consignment are *facile principes* ; although their position is, in a great measure, due to the absence of competition from China, whose growers and manufacturers could not be represented at a foreign exhibition. Trade orders to the amount of several lakhs are reported to have been sent from Melbourne for trial consignments of upwards of a score of articles hitherto obtained elsewhere than from India. In one instance an order has been received in this country from a leading Melbourne house for one hundred and fifty tons of a raw product never before exported to the colonies. The fact that the B. I. S. N. Company have commenced to run steamers to Queensland will greatly assist in developing trade between India and Australasia.

THE following advice from Athens of March 23rd should be read in connection with to-day's telegram from that city :—"During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday upon the Bill for the abolition of exemption from military service, M. Tricoupis, the leader of the Opposition, delivered a speech strongly deprecating the measure as unnecessary and injurious to the country. He said that the 80,000 men which the existing law placed at the disposal of the Government would be sufficient until after the declaration of war, when the 30,000 not yet called out might be summoned to increase the army. 'Both the Government and the Opposition, continued M. Tricoupis, 'consider war inevitable, and are aware that 80,000 men would be insufficient if Greece were unsupported.' 'But,' added the speaker, 'it is impossible, after the publication of the last English Blue-book, to doubt that England will abide by the decision taken at Berlin, provided Greece remain true to herself. England will certainly not assume the initiative, but if Greece take the lead she will assuredly give her support as a consequence of her signature to the Berlin Treaty. I am persuaded that if Greece does go to war, she will obtain the Berlin line.' M. Commoundouros, replying to M. Tricoupis, urged the necessity of the measure before the House because, though war might not be inevitable, it was very near. The Premier stated that he could neither affirm nor deny the deductions drawn by the leader of the Opposition from the English Blue-book.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Band, Bombay Light Infantry, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Court Martial, Mess-house, Marine Battalion, 11 a.m.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Llanarthen (s), from Bussorah. 16th :—Perin (s), London ; Clan Macduff (s), Liverpool ; Inchcluha (s), Port Said. Yesterday :—Howden, from Rio de Janeiro.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th :—H. M. S. Jumna, to England ; I. G. Tenasserim (s), and I. G. Cazerwitch, Kurrachee ; Behera (s) and Lorde Jeffrey (s), Barcelona and Mar-seilles.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	Hunting Call.....Faust.
Overture	Banditen Streiche.....Suppé.
Valse	Die Schwebenden Geister...A. Becker.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance ...A. Sullivan.
Quadrille	The Times .....C. Coote.
Galop	Eldorado.....C. Frickle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Julia David and Sidonia entered and Wingates and Argosy left the dock on Thursday ; the s. s. Thessaly entered and Albula left the dock on Friday ; and the s.s. Bengal left the dock on Saturday.

HOLKAR AND SCINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.—The comparative statement showing the weight and earnings of the principal commodities carried by this railways during the month of February show a net increase of Rs. 28,985.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Antonio Francisco Lobo, a Christian Goanese, an unemployed domestic servant, cut his throat with a razor on the 16th instant. He was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

THEFT.—Krishna Hurry, a domestic servant in the employ of Bhamboo Baiba, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Re. 1-6 in cash, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 16th inst :—Horses, 1 lame ; bullocks, 19 lame, 25 sore necks, and 3 emaciated. Total number of cases 48, amount of fines Rs. 76.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Nowrojee Hill, on view of the body of Jungoo Sulliman, aged eleven years, a labourer, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained about three months ago by his having accidentally fallen from and been run over by a bullock cart at the Musjid Bunder Road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GOA.—The *Ultramar* reports that in the investigation of the account of the funds belonging to the Church of Rebandar a deficiency of about 2,0.0 Xerafins has been discovered.—The Goa Government have asked for pecuniary help from the Municipal Chambers of Bardez and Salsette to support the poor prisoners in their respective jails, and suggest that in future an item in the annual budget may be inserted setting apart a certain amount for the maintenance of the poor prisoners.

KHANDEISH.—A correspondent writes, April 17th : —Major Probyn, the District Superintendent of Police, has proceeded on privilege leave, and his duties during his absence will be performed by Mr. J. H. Dickenson. Messrs. D. Davies and R. P. Ryan are appointed 1st and 2nd Assistant Superintendents of Police respectively. Mr. L. G. Deshmukh is appointed an Assistant Collector under the new Civil Service Rules. Rao Bahadur V. B. Joglekur, the Honorary Deputy Collector in charge of the Sudder Station, has obtained leave for one month and 28 days, and Rao Saheb Sukharam Chimnajee Joshi is invested with the powers of 2nd Class Magistrate in this District. Mr. T. Moore is appointed a first class Subordinate Judge at Dhoolia, but until he joins from furlough, Rao Saheb A. B. Bhisay is to act for him.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th April, 1881, was 1,08,287 maunds and increase in money Rs. 46,196. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 9th April 1881.	Week ending 10th April 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	70,190	82,036	..	11,846
Amount Rs.	37,962	40,748	..	2,786
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	1,02,762	73,703	29,059	..
Amount Rs.	31,512	18,031	13,481	..
JAGHEE—				
Weight Mds.	8,167	13,408	..	5,241
Amount Rs.	5,007	7,715	..	2,708
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	495	498	..	3
Amount Rs.	1,252	1,260	..	8
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	8,530	6,575	1,955	..
Amount Rs.	7,802	6,142	1,660	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	58,818	45,895	12,923	..
Amount Rs.	7,715	9,810	..	2,095
SUNDRIES—				
Weight Mds.	66,118	27,114	39,004	..
Amount Rs.	29,429	10,872	18,557	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	6,651	9,748	..	3,097
Amount Rs.	3,758	5,483	..	1,725
SEATING MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	18,236	124	18,112	..
Amount Rs.	20,080	110	19,970	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	23,136	18,040	5,096	..
Amount Rs.	5,504	3,887	1,707	..
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight Mds.	5,591	5,641	..	50
Amount Rs.	2,340	2,388	..	48
MOWRAH—				
Weight Mds.	8,282	5,145	3,137	..
Amount Rs.	2,493	1,473	1,022	..
G E N E R A L GOODS—				
Amounts Rs.	1,36,013	2,61,381	..	1,97,336
	40,762	41,593	..	831
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	5,41,021	619,311	..	1,08,287
Amount Rs.	1,95,736	1,49,542	46,196	..

EIGHT patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs ; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

"B" COMPANY.

Fired at Kalyan Rifle Range. The Amusement Committee's Challenge Cup. 7 shots at 200, 500, and 700 yards. Won by Volunteer G. H. Whitehead :—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Vol. G. H. Whitehead	18	23	20	61
Colr. Sergt. M. O. Ward	16	24	19	59
Vol. M. Connell	20	19	20	59
Vol. T. Byrne	19	13	17	49
Vol. P. Malone	16	20	10	46

Captain's Challenge Cup. 10 shots at 500 and 700 yards. Won by Colr. Sergt. M. O. Ward.

	500 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Colr. Sergt. M. O. Ward ..	31	36	67
Vol. Whitehead	32	26	58
Vol. M. Connell	31	25	56
Vol. P. Malone.....	26	25	51
Vol. T. Byrne	22	8	30

THE NESBIT ROAD CROSSING.

WITH reference to the memorial presented to the Marquis of Ripon in regard to the Nesbit Road Crossing over the G. I. P. R. Line, the following letter has been received by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. :—

No. 996 of 1881.

Public Works Department (Railway),

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1881.

To SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th March, submitting the petition, dated 10th March last, addressed to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and signed by numerous influential residents of Bombay, complaining of the inconveniences caused by the Nesbit Lane Level Crossing of the G. I. P. Railway, and praying that measures may be taken, without delay, to substitute an overbridge for it, and to request that you will be so good as to inform the memorialists that their petition has been submitted this day to the Government of India, together with an expression of the views of the Governor of Bombay in Council as set forth in the following extract from his letter No. 995, dated 13th April, 1881 :—

"While the petitioners have a substantial grievance, it will partly be remedied if the Government of India sanction the measures recommended in my letter No. 891, dated 4th instant, and quoted below :—

Para 5.—The best solution of the difficulty appears to be :—

1st.—To build the new passenger station for Byculla at the hay and wood siding site as proposed by the Bombay Government and the Railway Company in 1878.

2nd.—To convert the present Byculla station into staff quarters and utilize the platforms roofing elsewhere.

3rd.—To shift the points connecting with the engine shed a little further to the southward of the Nesbit Lane crossing.

These changes will in a great measure relieve the Nesbit Lane level-crossing from the constant interruption to public traffic now complained of.

4th.—To rebuild the Byculla bridge for four lines of rails as proposed, as soon as the new station is finished, subject to the sanction of the Home Board and the Government of India.

The construction of an overbridge to carry the traffic now using Nesbit Lane would be a work of considerable difficulty and expense due to want of space for approaches, and the necessity for carrying them across the new State Railway stores depôt on the east side of the line. Moreover, the bridge could not well be built unless the G. I. P. sidings and sidings on the west side of the line were removed.

It does seem feasible, however, to divert a large proportion of the traffic now using the Nesbit Lane crossing to the Hancock Bridge by a new road skirting the Arthur Road Jail. The line and the construction of this road would be neither difficult nor expensive, such of the land as is not already in possession of Government or the G. I. P. Railway Company being a field of small value not occupied by buildings.

The Consulting Engineer is taking up the subject of the construction of this road with the Municipal authorities, and if the G. I. P. Railway Company will co-operate to the extent of placing a limited sum towards the cost of construction, the Governor in Council hopes that the Nesbit Lane difficulty may thus be finally disposed of.

A foot-bridge could be added to the level-crossing at Nesbit Lane at no considerable expense, and as regards the owners of house property in the lane itself a level-crossing, if well managed, will, when the contemplated improvements have been carried out, be on the whole less inconvenient than any overbridge which could be provided in this vicinity."—I have, &c.,

J. F. HANCOCK, Col., R.E.,

Joint Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library on Friday, the 8th April. Present :—F. Mathew, Esq., M.I.C.E., in the chair. Messrs. Byramjee N. Servai, Anandrao Bhaskerjee, Drs. J. M. Barbour, J. Gerson da Cunha, and Oliver Codrington, Rev. A. Bourquin, and Mr. W. M. Wood, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Eugene Leggett, forwarding "Notes on Tatta and Tombs on the Muklee Hills," by the late Colonel Southey ; also six photographs of the tombs.

"Dear Sir,—In 1866 I took a series of photographs of the tombs on the Muklee Hills near Tatta, from which in 1868 the accompanying six views were selected by the Government of Bombay, to whom I presented the negatives. These views were intended for publication with others of architectural structures in India, and are, I believe, still lying at the India Office.

"Being unable to obtain any authentic accounts of these tombs and the neighbouring town of Tatta, I applied to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Southey, who was then Collector of Jerruck and intimately acquinted with the locality, and was kindly favoured by him with the notes which he had with considerable difficulty and research collected.

"I am not aware that these have ever been made public, and so far as I understand are the only reliable accounts there are of the tombs in Sind, and, as such, will no doubt be of interest and value."—Yours truly, E. L."

It was resolved on the motion of the Chairman to convey the Society's best thanks to Mr. Leggatt for his communication.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha then read a paper—"Contribution to Indo-Portuguese Numismatics, No. 3."

On the motion of Mr. E. Rehatsek, seconded by Rev. A. Bourquin, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. da Cunha for his contribution.

The following is a brief abstract of the paper :—

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha's part third of his series of papers entitled "Contributions to the study of Indo-Portuguese Numismatics" begins with 1581 during which year the sovereignty of Portugual passed from Cardinal Henry to Philip II. of Spain, the Viceroy of India being the Count of Attoguia : a short sketch of vicissitudes of the numismatic history of Portuguese India was given down to the year 1730. Having alluded to the code of mint-regulations of August, 1569, and of the subsequent issues of money, one of which was called *xeraffim*, of the value of five *tangas*, consisting of an alloy of silver and copper in the proportion of one *larim* of copper to two-and-a-half of silver, Dr. da Cunha entered into an investigation of the origin and meanings of these Eastern terms. The word *xeraffim* he derived from the Persian *ushraft*, an ancient gold coin once current not only in Persia but also in India ; this designation being adopted for their currency by both the Portuguese and the East India Company at the beginning of this century. Referring to the opinion of Sassetti, who wrote in 1585 that *xeraffim* is derived from *sarraf*. The author of the paper showed how far-fetched such a derivation was, and stated that it appeared to him that *xeraffim* could be traced to the Arabic *sherif* and its comparative *ashraf*, which means "noble," gold being the noble metal *par excellence*, while *sarraf* had a different root, meaning "to change," "usury ;" whence *serraf*, or the vulgar "shroff" for "a money-changer." With regard to the word *tanga*, it was shown how the Portuguese adapted to their new currency the old monetary nomenclature of their Mahomedan predecessors, who had the coin called *tanka*, with the plural *tanga* and *tankeh*. But this word could be traced to a still more ancient source, *viz.*, the Sanskrit *tank*, meaning a "stamped coin and a weight of four *mashas*, and from which were derived the compounds of *tanka-sala*, "a mint," and *tankapurusha*, "a mint-master." The word *larin* was ascribed to the ancient silver coin of Laristan in Persia. This was a silver wire, as thick as the writing quill, bent double, and then flattened to receive an impression. The history of this curious coin was then discussed, indicating the remote era of its original mintage, as the type and simplicity of the style testify. He contrasted it with the Pharaonic ring in Egypt, the penannular rings of ancient Celtic tribes, and the Chinese perforated money, used for the purpose of exchange or barter, as a representative of property in all transactions of traffic and payment, having this peculiar shape for convenient carriage and safe custody. Before closing these remarks on what the author of the paper said may be styled "the philology of numismatics," he alluded, briefly, to two other words, "pagoda" and "pardao," which were traced to their sources, the former to the Buddhist *Bhagoba*, and the latter to the name of the Prince *Pratapa* found in some of the *huns*. He then described the coinages struck under each Portuguese Viceroy in consecutive order, illustrating each issue of money with specimens from his cabinet, some of the choice examples being unique in the numismatic point of view.

As being *apropos* of the above, Surgeon-Major O. Codrington showed a large number of *larin* coins recently forwarded to the Society by the Collector of Tanna. Dr. Codrington said that he had not made out that are now found on thisside of India are of Indian make, and are, he believed, of the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There appeared to be three varieties. I. Such as those now shown by Dr. da Cunha, short and stumpy, nearly twice as large as No. 1, and of thinner wire. III. Intermediate in length and thickness. A box containing 47 of these coins (of 2nd and 3rd variety) had lately been received from the Collector of Tanna. On these are found various portrait, not yet made out in entirety, of Adil Kings. On one of them is the date 992, which would be of the time of Ibrahim Adil Shahi II. On another is the Devanagri letter ; Mr. Thomas gives as the average weight of *larins* 7·50 grains and assay 90·5. Five of the Mint had examined these 47, and found the average weight to be 85·36 grains, and touch 97·9. Dr. Codrington had never seen a Persian *larin* nor the half *larin* mentioned by Tavernier. The shape of the coins rendered them a carriage about the person, on the waist string or in pugri, and this, together with the simplicity of their make, was, he supposed, the object in making them of that shape. Dr. Codrington then showed a copy of a Chinese book on coins, lately presented to China, in which were drawings of Chinese coins of various shapes and sizes, some being, according to the account of them, thousands of years old.

"I HAVE been for some past years a great sufferer *from spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes* ; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.—W. LITTLE, Manchester."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1094, dated 2nd April, communicating the measures taken by the Political Resident, Aden, with regard to quarantine, and approving of them. Read Government Resolution No. 1124, dated 5th April, intimating that a quarantine anchorage has already been appointed, and calling upon the Military Department to report whether any objection exists to the making of Butcher's Island a place of quarantine, and what accommodation would be available there for persons landed from vessels in quarantine. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, dated 4th April, communicated to the Trustees for information. It intimates that Government concur in the recommendations made in consultation with Major-General Trevor, viz., that a supplementary goods terminus be provided for the B. B. & C. I. Railway on Mody Bay Imperial Estates, and that when it is ready for occupation, the Carnac Bridge station, for which dues are paid to the Port Trust, be given up. With regard to the proposal to connect the G. I. P. Railway with Colaba by a line along the eastern foreshore, H. E. considers that, although it would be premature to construct such a line, it may be advisable to select the best practicable route across Mody Bay Reclamation, and to arrange to keep it clear, and that he will consider any recommendations on the subject that may be made by the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., in concert with the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Co. and the Trustees of the Port. Read letter to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., dated 7th April, requesting him to furnish the Trustees with a plan showing the portion of Mody Bay Estate which he considers should be kept clear for a future line of railway from Colaba. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 7th April, declining to take charge of any of the roads on the Elphinstone Land Estate until the Trustees are in a position to make over the whole of the roads. Resolution.—It should be pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner that section 37 of the

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P.M. :—

4 Cases Grey Dhoteea, 8, 9, and 10 yards.
1 ,, Blue Serges.
6 ,, Assorted Prints.
1 ,, White Flannel.
20 Pairs Glass Candlesticks.
1 Case Fancy Goods.
On account of Byramjee Framjee—
23 Superior Oleographs.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., on account of whom it may concern, at the goods siding, Byculla Station, two consignments of scrap iron, weighing about 45 maunds, consigned from Mr. Bradshaw, Jubbulpur, to Messrs. Richardson and Co., Byculla, and refused by owner.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th April, 1881.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received up to 20th instant for TRANSFER of GOODS between the narrow gauge and broad gauge lines at Sabarmati Junction. Quantity 1,200 to 2,000 tons a day.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer,
General Offices, Bombay, 13th April, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the sale of BLACKWOOD and RAFTERS from BHANDOOP ESTATE. Application to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 20th of April, 1881, and any other information can be had on applying to

F. H. d'BRITO, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 28th March, 1881.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.

FRANCIS FULTON,
Dunedin, N. Z.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISED RATES FOR GRAIN, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that Revised Rates for the conveyance over this Railway of Grain, Myrabollams, and the common Seeds and other articles which are carried at the Grain Rates when booked locally, and also when booked through to or from other Railways, will come into force after the end of the present month.

Particulars of the altered rates can be obtained at Stations; at the Offices of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; and of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 13th of April, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Seven Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in seven years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application.

The balance to be paid on Monday, 2nd May, 1881.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 25th April 1881, and they will then be opened in presence of the Trustees.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879 the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on the Trustees' debt to Government.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th April 1881.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boys and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
(J. B. ORR & CO., PROPRIETORS.)

IN a recent advertisement a Liverpool Firm styled GRIFFITHS, BERDOE and Co. are designated "Original promoters of the Silicate Paint Co."

Mr. Thos. Griffiths, of Liverpool, is the only person of that name who was ever connected with the Company, and now retired; and we have his authority for declaring the above to be a wilful misstatement.

Buyers of the Silicate Paints and the famous "Charlton White" are cautioned to see that their orders are given through the accredited Agents.

Imitations of our Goods are sought to be foisted on the market, under the name of "Sanitary Paints" and otherwise, so our Trade Mark in every case should be demanded, whithout which there is no guarantee.

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

Bombay Presidency	RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.
Bengal Presidency	J. D. MAXWELL, Calcutta.
Madras Presidency	T. A. TAYLOR & Co., Madras.
N.-W. Provinces	W. COEN & Co., Agra.
Ceylon	LEWIS BROWN & Co., Colombo.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT received by last mail-steamer.

Prices on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. ,, 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	.. ..
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	.. ..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	.. ..
Rudesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	.. ..
BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. * * 2 stars	,, 20 0	.. ..
Do. do. * * * 3 stars	,, 24 8	.. ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	.. ..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy * * * 3 stars	,, 32 0	.. ..
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. HALABESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	.. ..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labrancho	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 12	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Uizan	,, 22 0	.. ..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	.. ..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	.. ..	Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	.. ..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
Mettwurst	,, 1 6 ,,	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED

EASTER NOVELTIES,

ALL SHADES, SATEEN, FROM As. 8 PER YARD.

SILKS IN GREAT VARIETIES,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

EASTER CARDS,

READY-MADE DRESSES.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR EVERY REQUISITE.

COMPARE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS,
ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	..Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	.. 120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	.. 130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	.. 160
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	.. 150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ Reed	.. 200

Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu, BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE :—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ..Net Cash Rs. 800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	.. 250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	.. 300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	.. 350
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	.. 300
In Ebony and Gold. ditto ditto	.. 500

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..Net Cash Rs. 400

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Ganisa, Diapason, Principal, Sub-Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..Net Cash Rs. 800

AMERICAN ORGANS.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides; best finish Walnut Case ..Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet. Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee-Stop; Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 9 inches; Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell ..Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT.—Length, 3 feet 3 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapson Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I, Forte II. ..Price Rs. 450

Two and One-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II ..Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	Doz.	8	8
Extra Super do. do.	,,	11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours	,,	20	0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	18	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	17	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	17	8
Navy Blue, striped white	,,	20	0
Best Black Lisle Thread, embroidered, Silk, for dress	Pair	3	8
Dress Socks, best black silk	,,	8	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	Doz.	20	0
Extra Super, grey, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	,,	22	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambs-wool, pure wool	,,	25	0
Knickerbocker Hose, stout hand-knit	Pair	3	12

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a
Fine Gauze Vests, for Hot weather wear	6 for 12 0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for 30 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for 30 0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm	6 for 36 0

PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for 30 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 33 0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm	6 for 33 0
Out sizes Rs. 6 extra per ½ Doz. Vests and Pants.	

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ..Rs. 10 8 and 12 8

Warm Mufflers ,, 2 0 to 2 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

THIS department is under the Superintendence of a practical European Boot Cutter of experience. Boots and Shoes made to measure of best French and English leather only. Lasts kept for future orders.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS ONLY KEPT IN STOCK.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
French Kid low cut Shoes	...per pair 7 0	7 8
French Kid Oxford Shoes	... ,, 8 0	8 8
French Kid do. extra quality	... ,, 9 8	10 8
French Kid embroidered Shoes	... ,, 9 0	10 0
French Kid Jett do. Shoes	... ,, 9 8	10 8
French Kid Shoes with Satin Bows	... ,, 9 0	9 8
French Kid Button Boots	... ,, 15 0	16 8
French Kid and Morocco Slippers	... ,, 5 0	5 8
White and Brown Lawn Tennis Shoes	... ,, 9 0	10 8

Peerless Gloss and Kid Reviver, 12 annas per bottle.

GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Best Calf Walking Shoes	... 12 8	13 8
Gent's Patent Dress Shoes, extra quality	... 12 8	13 8
Gent's Glove Kid Light Walking Shoes	... 13 0	14 0
Gent's Button or Lace Shoes with Drab tops	... 13 8	14 8
Gent's Glove Kid Button Boots, Patent fronts	... 15 0	16 8
Gent's Calf Parade Boots.	... 14 8	16 0
Gent's Calf Walking Boots	... 14 8	16 0
Gent's Patent Dress Boots	... 15 0	16 0
Gent's Patent Court Shoes	... 11 8	13 0
Gent's Lawn Tennis and Raquet Shoes	... 9 8	10 8
Gent's Grecian Slippers	... 4 0	4 8

BOOTS TREES OF ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

NUBIAN BLACKING, 12 ANNAS PER BOTTLE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post *free*. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ... 12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass		Rs. 70
,, 240 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	,, 130
,, 175 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		,, 65
,, 225 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	,, 80
,, 325 ... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		,, 195
,, 365 ... 24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind		,, 240

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES

of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS

in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ..... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

do	do	on a gong ...	125 225
do	do	and chiming quarters.....	200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles			55 185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs..... 40 75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Qts. Rs. a.	Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28	12 30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25	12 27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23	0 25 0	,, La Rose	24 0	26 0
21	0 23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17	4 19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15	12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13	8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15	12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9	4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13	0 15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24	0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19	4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15	8 ..	Graves	16 0	.. ..

		BURGUNDY.		
33	0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26	12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22	8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19	4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
17	12 19 12	Sparkling Red Burgundy	18 8	20 8
15	8 16 4	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	16 0	17 0
13	12 15 0	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	14 0	15 0
11	8 12 8	Vermouth	12 8	13 8

		CHAMPAGNE.		
55	8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53	8 56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31	8 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	.. ..
35	4 ..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	.. ..
32	12 31 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	31 0	36 0
25	8 28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40	0 45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	41 0	49 0
28	12 31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43	0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32	8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	31 0	36 0
43	0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32	8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40	8 ..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	.. ..
29	8 31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24	4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19	4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	.. ..
17	4 ..	Carlowitz	18 0	.. ..
30	0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	.. ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.		SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts.	
Rs. a.			Rs. a.	
38	12	Amontillado A. I. rare old ... gold seal	40	8
36	12	Amontillado, choice and superior ..black seal	38	8
28	12	Solera	30	8
28	4	Amorose, superior ... ... black seal	29	8
27	4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28	0
22	0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ... red seal	23	0
21	0	Pale, dry medium ... ... yellow seal	22	0
20	0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21	0
16	12	A Good Dinner Wine ... white seal	17	8
16	12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour yellow seal	17	8
37	12	Madeira, E. I., very superior ... black seal	39	0
33	8	Madeira, excellent Wine ... ...red seal	34	0

Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
36	4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38	0 ..
26	4 28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27	8 29 8
22	0 23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23	0 24 0
19	4 21 0	An Excellent wine ... red seal	20	0 22 0
14	8 16 4	Spanish Port	15	0 17 0
23	0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	21	0 ..

		LIQUEURS.		
49	0 51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange,	51	0 53 4
		Grand White		
7	0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7	4 ..
6	0 ..	Do. Yellow ,,	6	4 ..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51	4 55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53	8 67 8
47	8 ..	Noyeau de Martinique	49	8 ..
37	0 ..	Creme de Noyeau	38	8 ..
38	12 40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40	8 42 8
26	8 ..	Orange Bitters, best	27	0 ..
30	12 ..	"Kill Crow" Bitters	32	00 ..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27	0 Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29	8 White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32	12 Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 0
37	8 Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45	4 Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22	4 RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20	8 ,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22	4 GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22	4 DRY GIN	23 0
22	4 FIELDS Gin	23 0
18	0 WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	18 8
23	4 WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18	0 SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18	0 GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15	0 Cognac. * * * *	15 8
13	8 ,, * * * *	14 0
11	4 ,, * * * *	11 8
10	8 ,, * * * *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ... ... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 3 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8	12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gal.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
220	0 ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161	0 MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla ... 38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.